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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

New Deal Revises; Hoover Hits

Arms Secrets Worry the World

France Plays War, Zep Comes

Pivotal Maine Goes Both Ways

Italy Bolsters Up Propaganda

Idle Inventions Might Save Us

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator, plan revision of the New Deal as represented by NRA. In a Hyde Park session Johnson proposes and the President is said to agree that NRA shall be ruled by a board similar to the former War Industries Board. Elimination of machinery and compactness are sought. Meanwhile, former President Hoover's second blast at New Deal appears in the Saturday Evening Post. He declares "political tyranny" follows regimentation. When free industry and free commerce are repressed, free speech and a free press will soon lose out. Bureaucracy, subtly seeking control, threatens America. Hoover warns against bureaucracy's three spirits—They are self-perpetuation, expansion and incessant demand for more power.

¶ The world is further stirred by the ominous question of arms. Germany replies bluntly that it will neither enter a Locarno of the East nor return to the League while its right to arms equality is questioned. The Senate arms investigation at Washington develops testimony that the State Department advised an arms firm to fight in court the President's embargo on arms shipments to Paraguay and Bolivia, which charge the State Department at once denies. Geneva, moved by Washington disclosures, will dig into private arms sales. Britain feels challenged to do the same. All this uncovering is shocking and wholesome—Maybe it isn't arms that threaten the world, but only arms skullduggery.

¶ France's army executes maneuvers to repulse an imaginary invasion from Germany, and the Graf Zeppelin, unseen, on a peace mission, flies out of the mists just over the cavorting troops. The things we greatly fear—How we do coax them to come upon us.

¶ Maine leads off fall elections, watched like a straw in the wind. Louis J. Brann is the first Democrat ever to be reëlected as Governor. Edward C. Moran, Democrat and ardent New Dealer, is reëlected Congressman in the Second District; Simon M. Hamlin, Democrat, defeats Republican Congressman Beedy in the First; former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, Republican, wins in the Third. Senator Frederick Hale, Republican, hard pressed, wins a fourth term. "As goes Maine so goes the nation"—But in just which indicative direction did fine, meaningful old Maine go?

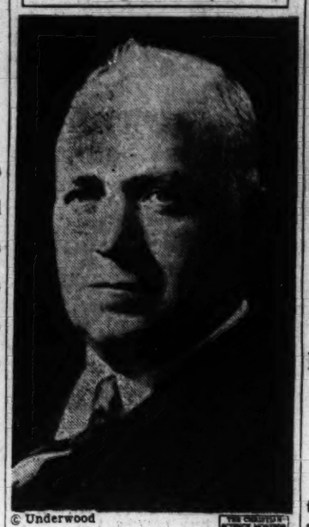
¶ The Far East gathers itself for new steps in trade contests with western nations. Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister of Japan, directs his experts to devise means under the trade protection law for Japan to combat new restrictions raised against its goods by Italy, Germany and Portugal. The Nanking Government takes more measures to prevent China's being drained of silver through export channels, but Shanghai bankers, watching huge shipments, wonder whether the gates close in time—East is East and West is West, perhaps, but actually there's enough for both.

¶ Italy lifts propagandizing as high as it has been elevated in neighboring countries. Count Galeazzo Ciano, son-in-law of Premier Mussolini, is appointed Under Secretary of State for Press and Propaganda. He will tell the newspapers what news to print and how to give it a warm color of meaning, and what news icily to ignore. A nation having its news "doctored" for political purposes is unfortunate; its thoughts are being predigested for it by dictation and conniving—And thoughts just do not rise any higher than their source.

¶ Pittsburgh, Penna., hears Brookings Institution combat labor's idea that shorter hours would raise living standards for the masses. Dr. Harold G. Moulton sums up the new survey: "Only a moderate increase in the consumption of the millions whose standards of living, even in 1929, were below the requirements of health and efficiency would be required to absorb quickly the present productive capacity of the nation." Labor will wish to look into this. In 1929 the average work week was 51 hours—Top standards come rightly ahead of bottom hours.

¶ Scotland hears Sir James B. Henderson declare the only inventions in real demand since the World War have been those cutting down costs of industrial production. It is easier today to raise $250,000 to manufacture a proven commercial invention than $25,000 to carry an idea up from the patent stage. Many greatly needed inventions have been made but not developed for use. Sir James criticizes human shortsightedness—Inventions lying dormant in patent offices could restore the world to prosperity.

Wage Analyst



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Harold G. Moulton

Roosevelt Maps New Deal in NRA; Johnson to Stay

Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches to Speed Work

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, agreed today upon the principles of an immediate reorganization of NRA to eliminate overlapping functions and provide for simplification of this vital recovery unit.

Another night conference at the summer White House developed the agreement for establishment of the NRA on the same basis as the Federal Government with three separate branches—executive, judicial, and legislative.

Johnson is going ahead as head of the executive branch and will continue the reorganization planning with the President in conferences still to come.

The judicial branch of NRA will take care of labor disputes and also assume the duties of the code authorities.

The legislative agency of NRA will be the policy-fixing department. After laying down this ground work of principles for the temporary future of NRA pending enactment of legislation, the President and General Johnson put aside the mass of details for further study.

The immediate objective was to reach for simplification of the vast NRA machinery and to eliminate the great mass of overlapping functions.

As a result of today's parley it is expected the National Recovery Administration will assume a much more compact form.

The overnight talk between the two left no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt is standing by Johnson and expects him to carry on in reëstablishing the huge NRA on a working basis for the days to come.

Johnson spent the night at the Roosevelt home and departed today for Washington to resume his post and go to work on details of the reorganization program outlined here.

Shorter Hours Challenged As Public Benefit

Better Living Standards Hinged on Increase in Workers' Income

Must Produce Goods

Brookings Survey Traces Glut in Markets to Lack of Purchasing Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 11 — The theory that a shortened work period alone would materially raise the standard of living for the masses in the United States has been challenged as "unsound" in the second volume of an economic survey by the Brookings Institution of Washington and financed by the Falk Foundation of Pittsburgh.

The first phase of the investigation, a measurement of America's productive capacity, was completed in June. The finding of the present survey is summed up by Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of Brookings Institution, as follows:

"Only a moderate increase in the consumption of the millions whose standards of living, even in 1929, were below the requirements of health and efficiency would be required to absorb quickly the present productive capacity of the nation.

Would Reduce Standards

"In terms of the present productive capacity, it would not be possible to shorten the working day materially and yet supply the quantity of goods and services required for a reasonable standard of living for the masses.

"In 1929, the working week averaged close to 51 hours, but America did not even then produce the quantity of goods and services required for a satisfactory standard of living. It is obvious that any material reduction in the working week must result in less goods and services and a lower standard of living."

Supported by measurements of America's ability to produce in agriculture, mining, manufacturing, transportation and merchandising and by statistical analyses of the sources of income and the disposition to spend and save, the survey finds that inequality in the various income levels was responsible for the cluttering of the nation's markets up to the depression.

"During the so-called 'new era' of the gay 20's, when the United States was thought by many people to be living beyond its means, the facilities of the country were capable of producing approximately 20 per cent more goods and services than were produced," according to Dr. Moulton. "From 1900 to 1930 [the period covered by the studies] America was not using up its capital without replacement, but, on the contrary, was making large annual additions to its capital supply.

Rise in Capital Supplies

"During the period from 1900 to 1930 the income of the American people as a whole increased with great rapidity," the survey con-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

End to Cotton Textile Tax Urged as Basis for Peace; Strike at Danville, Va., Off

Abolishment or at Least Reduction Believed Way to Finance Labor's Demands and Meet Requirements of Manufacturers

DANVILLE, Va., Sept. 11 (AP)—The United Textile Workers' strike in Danville was called off at 1:30 p. m. (eastern standard time) today.

Drastic changes in the administration of the cotton textile tax as a means of aiding a settlement of the textile strike is being carefully scrutinized by administration officials, it was learned today from certain sources close to the textile situation in New England.

Reduction in or complete elimination of the tax might be used, it is argued, to give mill owners the revenue with which to finance labor's demands for a shorter work week and a higher hourly wage scale.

It has been authoritatively learned that several plans involving the processing tax have been submitted and studied by the mediation officials. If the Federal Government were to capitulate on the issue of the processing tax, many manufacturers have told this writer that they would willingly allocate some of the savings to meet labor's demands in whole or in part.

The cotton processing tax poured about $116,000,000 into the Federal Treasury last year, and it is viewed by both labor and capital as a mutual obstacle. The manufacturers contend the tax has been responsible for raising costs almost 100 per cent, which the public has already paid in part. To accede to labor's demands, it is asserted, would necessitate an additional price boost that the public could not absorb. But were the tax removed or reduced, costs would fall and the manufacturers might find themselves in a position to grant labor's demands without raising prices further to the consumers.

In the meantime, activities of the "flying squadrons" in the last 24 hours have created a tense situation, with national guards mobilized in Connecticut, Rhode Island and Maine. Rioting and the wounding of three men in Saylesville, R. I., last night, precipitated in all probability the action of Gov. Theodore Francis Green, who has ordered national guardsmen to stand by.

The national guards came into Lewiston, Maine, last night at the request of Mayor Robert J. Wiseman, of that city, when it became apparent that this textile center was to be a focal point for converging squadrons.

Rioting in Danielson, Conn., where 15 were injured, precipitated the action of Acting Gov. Roy C. Wilcox, who called the national guardsmen into active service. Mr. Wilcox is Lieutenant-Governor, but was Acting Governor in the absence of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross.

The activity of the "flying squadrons" is beginning to stiffen opposition to the strikers.

In Proctorville, Vt., the man-force of the town took to arms to repel 250 picketers. Led by constables, 150 townspeople, armed with ax handles and other nondescript weapons, drove back the squadron in the best tradition of Vermont independence.

The last 24 hours have converted sections of New England into beleaguered camps. Militia stands guard in Danielson, Conn., in Lewiston, Maine, and a small complement of guards is quartered in Providence armories ready to move into Saylesville at a moment's notice.

[Other strike news will be found on Page 3]

Unanimous Vote To Seat Russia In League Sure

Expect New Baltic Pact to Be Signed Soon at Geneva

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 11—The invitation to Russia by the League of Nations Council seems settled now that the unanimous vote for a new permanent seat for the Soviet is assured by the abstention of Portugal and Argentina and by satisfactory promises to Poland.

Prospective members of the Russian delegation are already on Swiss soil, awaiting a summons. Nobody expects further hitches. Yet not everybody is pleased at the forceful methods adopted. The failure of Dr. Giuseppe Motta, respected Swiss chief, to be elected to the General Committee, presumably because of the Swiss decision to vote in the Assembly against Russia, is the subject of much comment. M. Louis Barthou is understood to have employed frank language to Col. Joseph Beck, indicating that Poland must choose between France and Germany. A number of smaller nations are discontented at the pressure put upon them.

Divides Into Groups

The League Assembly, immediately after the election of Mr. Richard I. Sandler, Swedish Foreign Minister, as president, resolved itself into commissions. In addition, secret meetings of the Council were held.

The Baltic pact of friendship and coöperation, drawn up at Riga by Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, will, when approved by the respective Governments, be signed in Geneva, probably in the course of the present week. Such groupings of relatively small nations are increasing. After the Little Entente, the Balkanite Entente and now the Baltic Entente.

The permanent council of the Little Entente holds its official meeting here under the presidency of Mr. Nicholas Titulescu. There is the question of the visit of Eduard Benes to Rome after M. Barthou's voyage, which is fixed for the first week in October. How far can the Little Entente collaborate in the protocols of Rome which link Italy with Austria and Hungary? The problem is not without gravity.

Hungary Perturbed

Hungary is perturbed at the prospect of becoming a mere pawn in the Italian scheme if there is rapprochement between Italy, France, and the Little Entente. Revision of the Trianon Treaty would fade into thin air. Moreover, Hungary would not wish to go into a combination directed against Germany. It would be an ironic turn of the political wheel were the Little Entente to take the place reserved for Germany in the Italian scheme for Central Europe.

Dr. Benes will be largely guided in this matter by Mr. Bogoleub Yevtitch, his Yugoslav colleague, who is not yet convinced of the possibility of Yugoslavian-Italian friendship, which would be a condition of French-Italian friendship.

The German memorandum, which practically rejects the Franco-Russian Eastern Locarno, is an object of lively interest here.

For the moment there is a strong anti-German current in the League. It is difficult to escape from it in the press rooms and lobbies.

[Mr. Sisley Huddleston continues his series on Outlook for the League of Nations on Page 3.]

Partnership Plan Urged to Hasten New York Housing

Joint Supervision by PWA and City Suggested by Ickes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—A basis for a "partnership" that would enable New York City to take immediate advantage of the $25,000,000 in federal funds, earmarked for low-cost housing in this area, is before Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia today.

The proposal is outlined in a letter from Mr. Harold L. Ickes, public works administrator. Formal approval of the proposal awaits Board of Estimate action on the method of handling the projects—a dispute which resulted in long delay.

New York City housing officials wanted the city to undertake the construction itself, the Federal Government merely paying its share of the cost. In other municipalities the Federal Government went in and carried out the projects.

Under the proposed plan the Public Works Administration and the housing authority would exercise joint supervision of each project. The federal authorities would select the sites, buy the land and lease it to the housing authority with option to purchase; make a grant of 30 per cent of the cost of labor and materials and a loan at 4 per cent, amortizable in 45 years.

The city would provide various plots of city-owned property, schools, parks, streets, sewers, lighting and other services, and tax exemptions on improvements in addition to the land.

In commenting on the plan, Mr. Ickes said the Public Works Administration had received "generous coöperation from the New York authorities in approaching the highly difficult problems" of housing.

"Low cost housing is a comparatively new thing in this country, and I feel that New York has shown excellent judgment in seeking to secure this development in its metropolitan area," he added. "The execution of this agreement may well furnish the firm foundation on which New York can build further social development for itself and its citizens."

Golf Stars Beaten In National Amateur

Plenty of fireworks were set off by the younger aspirants for the national amateur golf title today in the second round of play on The Country Club links, Brookline. George T. Dunlap Jr. is the defending champion.

The first big upset of the day was the defeat of Johnny Goodman of Omaha, United States open champion in 1933, at the hands of Bobby Jacobson of Deal, N. J., only 16 years old and the second youngest player in the tournament.

Three local stars were among those losing out, one the national champion of 1921, Jesse P. Guilford of the Woodland Golf Club, who lost to a Princeton football player, Wilson F. Marks of Pittsburgh. Fred J. Wright Jr., seven times amateur champion of Massachusetts, and William O. Blaney, present Massachusetts title-holder, also lost out.

[The details of today's play will be found on the Sports Page.]

'Graft' in Sale Of War Planes Held Common

Curtiss-Wright Officials Tell of Dealings With Other Countries

'Commission' Plan

Boosted Output by Offering 'Tips' to Foreign Government Officials

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—The Curtiss-Wright Export Corporation boosted sales of its planes by offering "commissions" to foreign government officials and by entertaining and showing them courtesies when they visited this country, testimony before the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee revealed today.

Names of high officials of a half-dozen foreign governments were brought into the hearing as Mr. C. W. Webster, J. S. Allard and H. K. Hotchkiss, officials of the corporation, were questioned.

Statements were made by these officials that "graft" was "freely taken for granted" in Mexico and that "most Chinese business is unethical.'

Five Per Cent

A five per cent commission was offered for payment to the comptroller-general of Bolivia in 1933 in connection with the sale of airplanes to that government and a similar percentage to Brig.-Gen. Juan F. Azcarate Pino, then chief of staff to the President of Mexico, and now military attaché at the Mexican Embassy here.

Of the latter, an export company official wrote that he understood the General "always wants to be taken care of but is very careful about it and works through some third party. Up to now we have not been able to find out who the third party is. We have not appointed any agents for military sales in Mexico, so we could be free to deal with whomever we found was Azcarate's man. The price we quoted could provide for a commission of 5 per cent to Azcarate or an agent."

Referred to as Lopez

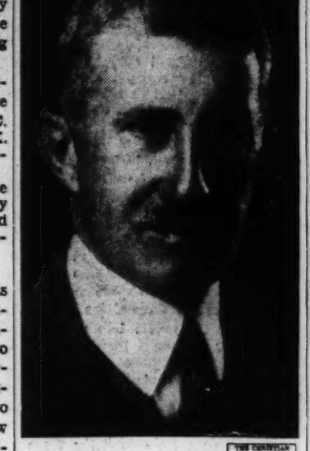
The Bolivian comptroller-general was referred to merely as "Lopez" and the witnesses said they did not know his full name. The comptroller-general was described in correspondence as a "silent partner" of Webster and Ashton, agents for the export company in Bolivia. He was said to be a "deciding factor in all purchases," and was spoken of as "the President's right arm."

Another letter stated that "Lopez and Activos (cable name for Webster and Ashton) have practically assured our future by combating the competition although they could have cleaned up by putting in United or Vickers."

Mr. Webster insisted that Mr. Lopez favored the Curtiss-Wright firm because of the service that it was ready to give, but he also admitted that "commission" is a nice way of putting "graft" or "bribery" in South America.

It was revealed that the export company sent a mechanic along to service planes it sold to Bolivia during its hostilities with Paraguay, but Mr. Webster said he did not consider that the neutrality of the United States was involved at all.

Victors



Gov. Louis J. Brann

Senator Frederick Hale

Liner's Engines And Equipment Called 'Perfect'

Chief Engineer Says No Hose Could Have Put Out Fire When He Saw It

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—Third Assistant Engineer Arthur Stamper was called today as the first witness of the second day's session in the Department of Commerce inquiry into the burning of the luxury liner Morro Castle.

He was the first of the engine room crew, deck watch and quartermasters scheduled to follow the three bridge officers who yesterday testified it was their belief that the fire which destroyed the Morro Castle early Saturday was of incendiary origin.

Chief Engineer Eben S. Abbott also was scheduled to take the witness stand today. Mr. Stamper was on watch when the Morro Castle caught fire.

Questioning was resumed in a Federal Court room at the Federal Building, the room at the Customs House having proven inadequate to handle the crowds.

Leading the investigation was Mr. Dickerson N. Hoover, Assistant Di-

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Brann Elected; New Deal Gains At Maine Polls

Hale Reëlected Senator; Democrats Hold Two Seats in House

Dry Law Abolished

Brewster Unseats Man Who Defeated Him in 1932 for House

Tabulations of 601 of the 631 precincts reported in the Maine election by the Associated Press give the following results:

Governor

Brann (D)	166,992
Ames (R)	128,468

United States Senator

Hale (R)	134,793
Dubord (D)	133,785

Representatives in Congress

(1st District—Complete Returns)

Hamlin (D)	48,146
Beedy (R)	46,518

(2nd District—199 out of 213 Precincts)

Moran (D)	52,466
Dwinal (R)	46,496

(3rd District—253 out of 273 Precincts)

Brewster (R)	43,058
Utterback (D)	40,903

Repeal

(429 of 631 precincts)

Yes	98,442
No	56,883

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 11 — Proving himself the spearhead of unexpected Democratic strength in this State, Gov. Louis J. Brann was reëlected Governor yesterday by an approximate plurality of 30,000 votes and became the first Democratic Governor in the history of the State to succeed himself.

Despite stout opposition from dry groups, Maine abolished its 50-year-old dry law by a plurality of more than 40,000.

The Republicans obtained some consolation from election of Mr. Ralph O. Brewster, twice Governor of Maine, as Representative. Mr. Brewster in defeating Representative Utterback, finally triumphed over the man who in 1932 defeated him by a narrow margin.

Brann Strongest in Lewiston

Governor Brann's plurality is far in excess of that of 2000 by which he inched to victory in 1932. His opponent Mr. Alfred K. Ames failed to maintain an early lead given to him by the rural sections, which could not offset the strong Brann support in the cities.

Mr. Ames piled up almost a 2 to 1 lead as the early returns came in from Washington County and other rural sections. At 11 o'clock at night with 35,000 votes tabulated, Mr. Ames had a lead of a mere 100 votes. Later Mr. Ames' lead was materially increased by returns from Aroostook County. While these returns seemed to threaten Governor Brann, they actually presaged his election, since the Republican pluralities in Mr. Ames' strongholds were below their accustomed level.

Governor Brann received his greatest support from Lewiston, his home city, with Portland, Biddeford, Saco and other industrial centers assuring his election.

Republicans throughout the nation, who had been anticipating the Maine election as a barometer of political trends, discerned more ugly weather ahead in the narrow margin by which long-entrenched Senator Frederick Hale defeated Mr. F. Harold Dubord.

The defeat of Representative Carroll L. Beedy by Mr. Simon M. Hamlin was another Republican upset that was negated, however, by the election of Mr. Ralph O. Brewster over Representative John G. Utterback. With the reëlection of Representative Edward C. Moran (D) the actual allocation of offices between Democrats and Republicans remained unchanged.

The Democrats revealed their strength, not by gaining additional posts, but by retaining their present ones by means of increased pluralities or by cutting down the pluralities of their successful opponents.

G. O. P. Votes Split

The fact that many Republicans split their votes to elect Governor Brann, indicates that the popular personality and record of the Governor were able to cleave the wave of traditional Republicanism. To all appearances the election is an indorsement of Governor Brann's election strategy in which he insisted the people should vote on state, not national issues.

The effort of Republican campaigners, to convert the election into practically a referendum on the New Deal obviously failed Governor Brann argued that he had run the state government at a substantial saving, that he had brought millions of dollars into the State through his contacts with the Administration and that he had publicized Maine to the nation at large. The voters have refused to register merely a protest vote.

Perhaps the greatest surprise is the defeat of Representative Beedy, who has represented Maine for more than 10 years in Congress. His opponent, Mr. Hamlin, has moved mainly in pedagogical circles, but in 1933 he was elected mayor of South Portland, a nominally strong Republican city.

Attack on Slum Areas Opens

Tax Rate Talk Is Flying High

Car Insurance—$20 Rate Urged

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Housing

Plans and Action

City officials still insist that Boston has no "slums," only "sub-standard areas." These districts, whatever they may be, admittedly need rehabilitation, and years of orating, surveying, planning seem to be about to bear fruit.

Concrete plans for the demolition of structures in these "sub-standard" slum areas are to be worked out at a conference tomorrow. It is said that the project may involve some $20,000,000. At the conference will be Mr. Dwight L. Hoopingarner, associate director of the Federal Housing Corporation; Mayor Mansfield, and members of the State Housing Board.

Massachusetts has made no legislative provision for securing and using federal money for such work, so eyes are fixed on the conference to find just how this hurdle will be cleared.

Meanwhile Mayor Mansfield went on the air this noon to bemoan the fact that although New York has received $25,000,000, Chicago, $20,000,000, Boston hasn't yet felt the warming flow of federal money. He hoped, he said, that the city soon will be able to fall in line with this housing movement.

Private enterprise, he said, "never has and never will undertake the building of housing to accommodate those of the low income group." Such enterprise, he said, always has been accuated by the profit motive, and further development in this line must come from public agencies.

He noted how the gradual movement to the city's outskirts has increased administration costs and left abandoned many inlying districts. These, he said, are logical areas for rehabilitation.

City Affairs

Economy or —?

Bostonians thought $37.10 was a pretty high tax rate when economy-driving Mayor Mansfield announced it a while ago. But what would they think, the civic bureau of the Chamber of Commerce asks, if they had to pay $42 in 1935? For that, they warn, is what the rate will be unless everybody supports Mayor Mansfield, the City Council, and the State Legislature.

The 1933 rate was $32.80. This year it went up $5.70. And now it threatens to leap another $4.80. Such a rate, the chamber admits, would be "almost confiscatory," but it's the only alternative to backing of the city chief's four-point program. He wants department consolidation, continuation of the salary reduction act, new sources of revenue, and continued retrenchment and economy.

Insurance

$20 Per Car—Wanted

A flat rate of $20 for all cars! That's what opponents of the present state compulsory automobile liability insurance law want. They say such a rate would be possible if the zoning system were scrapped.

At a public hearing at the State House today they marshaled their forces, "lit into" the present law. Ambiguities in the plan in force, they said, are: acquisition charges, inspection costs, collection of 30 per cent of motorists' money by state

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Hoover Sees Liberty Menaced By New-Deal Trend to Socialist, Fascist and Communist Systems

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11 (AP)—Continuing his broad attack on the Administration's policies, Mr. Hoover in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post declares some Roosevelt measures are "emulating parts" of Fascist, Socialist and Communist systems of government

"It is obvious that many of these measures," the former President writes, "represent not reform or relief within the boundaries of liberty but that they are emulating parts of these other systems with the hope of speeding recovery from the depression."

As in Mr. Hoover's first copyrighted article, the portions of "consequences to liberty of regimentation" released for publication by the magazine, do not mention by name President Roosevelt or his Administration.

The second article, however, refers to "examples of national regimentation we have examined," previously described as delegations of legislative and judicial functions to the executive arm of the Federal Government.

Factors in Bureaucracies

Declaring bureaucracy inevitably follows regimentation, Mr. Hoover continues:

"No one with a day's experience in government fails to realize that in all bureaucracies there are three implacable spirits—self-perpetuation, expansion, and an incessant demand for more power.

"These are human urges and are supported by a conviction, sometimes justified, that they know what is good for us. Nevertheless, these spirits are potent and possess a dictatorial complex.

"They lead first to subversive influence in elections. They drive always to extension of powers by interpretation of authority, and by more and more legislation. Power is the father of impatience with human faults, and impatience breeds arrogance. In their mass action, they become the veritable exponents of political tyranny."

Relief and reform measures are excluded by the former President

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Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1934

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Things Present

It isn't necessary to have a singing voice to qualify for membership in Holyoke's newest choir, as the reader will note in "Choric Speaking Again," on the Progress in Education Page.

The gardener will find some timely hints in "Some Uncommon Hardy Bulbs," on the Home Building and Gardening Page.

Odell Shepard is back on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Is the New Deal a success? "Yes," says Ernest K. Lindley, author. "No," says James True, publisher. Tomorrow's Weekly Magazine Section will give both of them space for their arguments. Look also for "The Family—an Influence for Peace," by Elizabeth Yates; "Fashion Points for the Modern Woman Found in Egypt," by Helen Johnson Keyes; and "Potato Time in Aroostock," by Leavitt F. Morris.

Oriental Forum At Chicago Finds Hope for Peace

Eventual Ban Upon War Foreseen—Needs of India Outlined

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 11—The greatest hope that war can be eliminated ultimately is the fact that all men and women really want peace, it was agreed by American, Japanese and Indian students who debated war at the Institute of Oriental Students now in convention here.

While all agreed that the exclusion of war from human affairs is desirable, none thought that war could be eliminated in the near future. But the fact that so many persons, intellectuals, religionists, ethicists and other groups, are looking forward to the day when war can be wiped out, made the outlook more promising, the students concluded.

That human ingenuity may find a way so to control economic forces that war can be made a thing of the past was the hope advanced by both Oriental and Occidental students, whose main aim in holding an institute is to have the opportunity to study human relations and to exchange points of view between students of the West and East.

Problems of India

Discussion yesterday centered around the problems of India. The process of economic reconstruction in India was presented in several aspects by Indian students, who faced many questions from Japanese, Chinese, and United States students.

Dr. Haridas T. Muzumdar, author of several books on India, and semi-official representative of the Indian national movement, declared that political autonomy and mastery of India by the Indians themselves is a prerequisite for evolving a planned economy there.

Village Industries Needed

"The first important step is the elimination of the 'fragmentation of land,'" declared Dr. Muzumdar, "which has meant the dividing of the land from generation to generation. Then should come a revitalization of village industry, the beginning of which has already been made by Gandhi with his symbolic spinning wheel. Then should come the development of production machinery and finally the production of consumers' goods.

"Political reconstruction can be evolved by getting a consciousness of solidarity which thinks in terms of humanity and by developing an industry which can make finished goods. The problem today is not so much a scarcity of foodstuffs as a scarcity of purchasing power."

Coast-to-Coast Air Time

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Airplanes began carrying mail from coast to coast on continuous day-and-night schedules 10 years ago, and during this time flying schedules have been reduced 13 hours, with another two-hour reduction coming within two months, according to United Air Lines, cutting the transcontinental flight time to 16½ hours.

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English 'Grid' Solves Nation's Electrical Puzzle

State Control Steers Between Socialism and Capitalism

The Old New Deal

Interest abroad in the Roosevelt New Deal has been lively from the start, because of its striking innovations and effect upon Europe. A member of the Monitor's Washington staff, who has followed the Roosevelt program at the capital from its start, has gone to England to study precedents for the American experiment and to compare it with European measures. He writes nine articles, of which this is the sixth.

By **Richard L. Strout**

LONDON—If you can imagine what it would be like to run a railroad with 46 different gauges of track, you can visualize something of the chaos of Great Britain's electrical power production when the "Grid" took over.

There were actually 46 different declared voltages of electricity in production as late as 1929-30, emanating from a maze of small, unconnected generating plants, some offering direct and some alternating current.

The situation represented a national crisis, since electricity is the vital force of an industrial nation. Great Britain was slipping further and further behind competitors in per capita consumption, with only 118 units per capita in 1926 as compared to 900 in Canada and 500 in the United States.

The "Grid" was the outcome; and the "Grid," I think, is perhaps the most remarkable new thing in England.

It is remarkable, both for what it does and is. It will give England one technically coördinated superpower system; and it is a successful compromise between capitalism and socialism.

Roosevelt Committee

President Roosevelt has recently appointed a National Power Policy Committee to explore the whole subject of public utilities, and no more extraordinary example of large-scale national planning exists than this self-same English "Grid."

England gets its electricity from steam-generating plants (Americans have little idea how fortunate they are to have huge waterfalls to harness!) and English coal is constantly getting dearer. It was in this crisis that the "C. E. B.," or Central Electric Board, was established (in 1926) and the "C. E. B." set up the "Grid."

Popular attention followed the "Grid" with greater interest than any other engineering achievement since the World War. In place of the welter of small and unconnected companies, the process of spreading order has begun. Some 4000 miles of high-tension steel-cored aluminum wire has been strung as a web across the nation, 26,000 pylons have been reared, work given to 200,000 men, and Great Britain has emerged one coördinated power zone. Actual construction began six years ago, with the final pylon reared in September, 1933, and full electrical interconnection between the nine main regions expected by the end of this year.

Power Line Web

This heroic story has its concrete and visible symbol in a web of superpower lines, but there is another aspect of the development, equally, if not more, important, which finds no visible symbol at all. To achieve electrical coördination a new experiment in government had to be undertaken. This development was more ingenious than the "Grid" itself. It was the Central Electricity Board.

So far as I know, there is nothing quite like it in America today, though with Mr. Roosevelt's increasing interest in huge governmental projects in the public utility world, it should arouse the deepest curiosity in the United States.

Technically, the C. E. B. is a "public utility trust." The London Port Authority, the British Broadcasting Corporation and the London Passenger Transport Board are other examples of the same thing. What is a public utility trust?

Well, offhand, the only answer I can give is that it is a cross between capitalism and socialism, without being either. A more accurate definition requires further explanation.

Competing Companies

Consider first, however, the acute problem in government involved in putting all England under one superpower system. There were scores and dozens of small competing companies. As a parallel example, there are scores of competing soft-coal fields in the United States today, which would be better off, it is generally admitted, under unification. But the governmental problem that stands in the way has been—up till now—insuperable.

Until the discovery of the "public utility trust" the same thing was largely true in Great Britain. Should the private electrical companies be expropriated? That would be socialism. Should rival combines be encouraged to strangle smaller competition? That would be capitalism of the most ruthless sort. The national emergency called forth a third method, and it is this system which is now in operation.

The C. E. B. was designed, not as a *regulatory* commission, so familiar in the United States, but as an *operating* commission. Though nominally under governmental control, it was given virtual autonomy in business affairs. It had power to issue stock, to name its own staff, and to enter into business relationships with private companies.

Virtual Independence

The original commissioners were appointed by a Cabinet Minister, but after that they were well-nigh independent. Nevertheless, indirect financial control was exercised by the Treasury, and an agency of appeal was specified in the Electricity Commission, established seven years earlier.

The theory behind all this was that a national crisis existed and that nobody in England was big enough to handle it but the Government. On the other hand, the ordinary governmental commission was not believed flexible enough, or daring or imaginative enough, to achieve the end. It was felt that the freedom of control and the initiative of something as close to a big private corporation as possible was required. The broad general outline of national superpower was laid down by the Electricity Commission; then the "Grid," like a Sir Galahad of the C. E. B., was sent out to achieve it.

Now there were two points of extraordinary interest in the C. E. B. First, it was non-profit-making; secondly, it was required to cooperate with private enterprise, and never to undertake a thing itself if there was already a private company, or a municipal plant, to do it. The C. E. B. wanted big power stations; but there were already some big producers of electricity in the business. Obviously it would have been a waste to duplicate their plants; while the socialistic doctrine of expropriating their plants had been rejected.

Instead of that, the C. E. B. went in and purchased their entire electrical output, and sold back to them only the power required for their own needs. It linked up these big plants, and occasionally, where it had to, authorized new ones, but the private companies still remained in the business.

Small and most wasteful companies were hooked up with the big, state-fostered combine, and for a period of years became salesmen of C. E. B. electricity rather than producers of their own. Here is the story expressed statistically:

Big stations, continued	135
New stations built	16
Stations closed (1927-33)	146

The same process of unification was carried through in the realm of transmission. Since electricity cannot be satisfactorily stored, the greatest fluidity of distribution is required for economic operation, and this was managed by the superpower system. Ultimately, it is estimated, Great Britain will reach a maximum saving of 60,000,000 tons of its precious coal supply annually by this vast coördination.

Caring for Unemployed

The "Grid" program was so complete that it took allowance even of the men who would inevitably be thrown out of work by rationalization and each worker was given a five-year guarantee of "equivalent compensation under like conditions" if he were thrown out of work!

It would be interesting, some day, to put down in parallel columns the story of the benefits of this example of national planning by "public utility trust," as against the wastes and losses involved in unification of one of America's great primary industries by the method of "survival of the fittest."

Everybody is familiar, for example, with the building of the mighty Standard Oil empire; how it ultimately brought order out of chaos in a large section of the American petroleum world and consolidated vast fields under one efficient management. But at what a cost it did this! There were wrecked companies wrecked capital, social disorganization, bribery and political corruption. Mr. Samuel Insull tried to do the same thing in the great Midwest public utility field; tried—and failed.

Competition or Control

Modern civilization moves toward integration of industrial management; there are stakes so vast to be gained by unified control that individuals will inevitably struggle for them if the state does not intervene. Hitherto, the American precedent has been for this process to continue on a jungle basis of private warfare; and when the final victors emerged, for the federal or state governments to step in with regulatory commissions.

Now the "public utility trust" has been sponsored by Great Britain as an alternative to this ruthless development, and in one or two instances it has produced remarkable results. In America, meanwhile, the whole New Deal has been a revolt against laissez faire and cutthroat competition; and in the extreme revolt against these methods the Roosevelt policy has tended to swing to the other extreme of state socialism and governmental operation, if not ownership, of major projects.

The British have a genius for government, and the "public utility trust" seems to lie halfway between the two extremes.

Finally, the "Grid" seems to this observer weak on one very important ground—it has seemingly done little to pass its economies on to the ultimate householder, and it has attacked the problem of generation and transmission, but has left distribution in much the same chaos that it was in before. Eventually national planning must take up this problem, also for full benefits of the "Grid."

Pulsating Fibers of Energy

Simplification Is Grid's Goal
Workmen Stringing Conductors at Southampton.

Maze of Small Generating Plants Untangled by Unification

Whither New Deal?

Shorter Hours Challenged As Public Benefit

(Continued from Page 1)

tinues, "but the income of those of the upper income levels increased with greater rapidity than the incomes of the masses of the people. This growing inequality in the distribution of income resulted in a marked tendency for an increasing proportion of the aggregate income of families and individuals to flow into investment channels and result in the creation of new capital supply."

Despite these increases in capital supply, according to the survey, there exists "clear evidence" that vast potential demands for basic commodities and for conventional necessities exist in the unfilled wants of the masses.

On the basis that on each successive income level the expenditures of families and of unattached individuals do increase—for food, shelter and clothing as well as for the conveniences and luxuries—the survey concludes that "if the incomes of those in each income group could be lifted, by some means or other, to the next higher income group, it would be reasonable to suppose that their expenditures would be increased in line with the expenditures of those who were heretofore in such income groups."

The researchers pass on this advice: "No matter how much wage rates may be increased with a view to expanding purchasing power, there will not be available in the market places the goods which administer to the satisfaction of human wants unless they are produced."

To the Technocrats, who claim that material science could supply such efficient plants and industrial methods as would flood the nation with goods, the survey declares they have failed to consider that the present plant and equipment represent the investment of the people and cannot be scrapped immediately without financial loss.

"The most that it is reasonable to hope for is a gradual increase in productive output as existing plant and equipment can be replaced without unbearable financial losses," the report states, asserting that "whether America lives under a wage, price and profit system or under a completely communistic method of organization, it will always be true that the level of consumption and the standard of living can be raised only through the production of food, clothing, shelter, comforts and luxuries."

The investigation of the effect the present distribution of wealth and income has on economic progress will be completed during the winter.

In addition to Dr. Moulton, the research staff includes Mr. Edwin G. Nourse, Mr. Frederick G. Tryon, Mr. Horace B. Drury, Mr. Maurice Leven, Miss Cleona Lewis and Mr. Clark Warburton.

Louisiana Primary to Decide Rise or Decline of Huey Long

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 11—While the New Deal may be on trial in several of the eight states going to the primaries today, in Louisiana the issue is the "Kingfish."

The spectacular régime of Louisiana's eccentric Senator, Mr. Huey P. Long, comes up today for the voters' verdict. This picturesque State may decide whether it wants to indorse the extraordinary powers the Senator has lately taken to himself, or prefers to return to the accustomed bounds of government.

The Kingfish does not himself figure in the voting. The state-wide primary embraces representatives in Congress, judges, a public-service commissioner and a host of candidates for minor office.

But the dominating issue is Huey Long himself, as the primary is viewed here in New Orleans, which has served as the major battle ground of the campaign.

In the last two tests of voting sentiment the Senator has lost. In the Sixth District Congressional election his candidate was beaten and his opponent won. The recent municipal election in New Orleans saw Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley gain a powerful victory over Mr. Long's choice.

Once an ally of the Senator, Mayor Walmsley has become the second great figure in Louisiana's political drama because of his opposition to the Kingfish. The Mayor is strong in his city, which for years has been the center of Democratic politics. The Senator's power has been in the country where he recently has built up a rural organization which has eclipsed the traditional city influence of New Orleans, has given him the mastery of the Legislature, and the unusual interference in municipal affairs here which he has exercised.

In New Orleans, the question is essentially the Senator or the Mayor. Each is supporting rival candidates. In the country districts the problem is primarily continuation of the Long program or its abandonment.

Because of the extreme importance of this election, the campaigns have been most bitter and intense.

The first offensive came from the Long forces, when, armed with Gov. O. K. Allen's proclamation, "partial martial law" was established and the Louisiana National Guards seized control of the state registration office.

This precipitated the increasing of the city police force from 800 to 1300 men. A squad of these, fully armed and equipped, immediately established a position in the City Hall, separated only by a very narrow street from the militia.

Court orders for the immediate demobilization of the troops followed but were ignored. Then in a precedent-shattering session of the Louisiana Legislature 27 bills were turned out in rapid-fire style. Many of these tended to give Senator Long and his party absolute control of the forthcoming and subsequent elections. The session lasted but 77 hours.

But most important of all to come from the special session was a resolution calling for a thorough investigation of the affairs of the city administration of New Orleans.

Ostensibly the move was made as part of a reform crusade. However the inquiry which precipitated the calling of more national guard troops developed into something of a star-chamber affair with both press and public excluded. Only through the medium of a microphone did the public learn of the progress of the investigation.

According to more than a score of witnesses, vice, graft and corruption flourished in New Orleans under the protection of the Walmsley administration. One of the witnesses, a woman, later repudiated the testimony she gave the committee, saying she was intoxicated at the time.

Charges of intimidation of witnesses by the New Orleans police force followed. Governor Allen made a hurried visit to the city and during the night the full strength of the Louisiana National Guard, numbering some 2500 men, mobilized over the State and converged on New Orleans.

Prospects for rioting and trouble, despite all ominous threats, were reduced by a peace agreement, setting up an arbitration committee of five men in complete charge of all disputes. The agreement calls for prohibiting armed men at the polls and was designed to obviate the use of the militia, city police and special deputies or deputy sheriffs.

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Hoover Assails New Deal's 'Fascism'

(Continued from Page 1)

from his discussion of regimentation and he terms "absolutely necessary" changes in laws regulating banking, markets, transportation, public utilities and natural resources.

"So long as these revisions," he writes, "conform to the conditions of liberty, there can be no difference of opinion except as to method. But we must remember that reform is a hard horse to ride in the blinding storm of World War liquidation."

Linking regimentation, Fascism, Socialism, and Communism in a discussion of these systems' effects on "representative government," Mr. Hoover declares:

"The whole fabric of popular election, of separation of executive, legislative and judicial powers, and of the separation of national and local responsibilities is integral in the American system. No one will doubt that pure Fascism and Communism can exist only under the abolition of every vestige of democracy.

"The illusion is that the institutions of popular government will not become mere ghosts under continuation of even partial regimentation or government ownership and operation of competitive businesses. We should examine this illusion with care, for a destruction or weakening of the vitality of the protections of our liberties is the sure highway to destruction of liberty itself.

Regimentation invades the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution and becomes a transformation of government to the point where the citizen is entirely subjective to the state."

Amplifying an implied theory that there had been attempts to circumvent limitations of the Federal Government, Mr. Hoover stresses that the Constitution provided "machinery for maintaining" the rights and liberties of Americans "in the changing scene of years."

"It will be denied that any one of them has ever been mentioned in the country for repeal or modification," he adds. "Nor has it been proposed today that any new rights and securities should be added to those guaranteed by the Constitution.

"Therein lies the intellectual dishonesty of the attack upon them. If we have discovered that any one of these liberties is not our individual endowment by the creator, the right thing is to propose a change in the Constitution and allow us to examine it, not to extinguish it by indirection."

Asserting "free speech and free press have never lived long after free industry and commerce have been repressed," Mr. Hoover adds, "Managed opinion is as much a part of 'managed economy' as 'managed currency' and 'managed agriculture.'

"Bureaucracy has already developed a vast ramifying propaganda subtly designed to control thought and opinion. The constant use of the radio, the platform, and the press by device of exposition, news and attack with one point of view becomes a powerful force in transforming the nation's mentality and in destroying its independent judgment.

"Bureaucracy's instinctive defense to criticism is to color the information and news with its objective rather than presenting a cold analysis of results. It goes further in resentment to criticism and attempts to meet it with denunciation.

"We witness this vituperative impatience from those who believe they are serving the common good Critics are smeared by personal attack upon character or motives, not answered by sober arguments. . . . All this is the back door to repression of free thought and opinion."

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PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

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Hearing Demanded by Air Line

Asks Supreme Court to Reverse Decision Attendant on Cancellation of Contract—Hopkins Finds Many in Nation Inadequately Cared For

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—Shadows of the air-mail controversy of last February flitted across the Washington sky today as the Trans-Continental and Western Air Lines took to the United States Supreme Court its suit to invalidate the action of Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, in canceling its contracts.

Among the other events of the day the President's mediation board in the cotton textile strike pressed apparently closer to a settlement and the National Labor Relations Board referred to the NRA compliance division the refusal of the Houde Engineering Corporation to abide by the majority rule decision for collective bargaining.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, conferred with federal bank examiners regarding the slowness of banks to make loans. Corn crop estimates were issued showing a crop 40 per cent below normal. And cocking its ear toward Hyde Park, N. Y., the capital heard reports that President Roosevelt and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson were concocting a three-part government—legislative, executive and judicial—for the NRA.

Air Line's Suit: The T. & W. A., or "Lindbergh" Line, was one of the boldest of the former air mail carriers in demanding a judicial hearing on the loss of its contracts. Now though it has reorganized and bid successfully for routes under the new régime, it asks the Supreme Court to reverse the ruling of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals which upheld the District Court in dismissing the air line's suit for lack of jurisdiction to issue an injunction against the Postmaster-General.

The company urges that the issues involved are of "transcendent importance," and that "as the functions of government multiply" the court should "mark out the limits of official authority and crystallize the legal remedies available for curbing its abuse." The citizen coming into increasing contact with public enterprises of the Government "has a right to know where he stands in his dealings with the Government, whether he is helpless as solemn agreements are brushed aside by an impatient official, or whether a court of equity will stay the spoliative hand," the petition asserts.

* * *

Majority Rule Test: A showdown fight over the basic problem in labor relations raised by the New Deal is forecast here as the result of refusal of the Houde Engineering Corporation of Buffalo to accept the majority rule decision of the National Labor Relations Board.

The board itself indicated it would stand its ground and refer the corporation's defiance to the Compliance Division of the NRA for withdrawal of the Blue Eagle and to the Department of Justice for prosecution under Section 7A of the Recovery Act. Under existing law neither the NRA nor the Department of Justice have any choice but to proceed with the case. The board's findings, at least as far as the NRA is concerned, are final. The NRA must consider the company in violation of the act. The Department of Justice has somewhat more leeway, but is expected to carry the fight to the highest courts.

The case arises out of the precedent-making decision of the board ordering the Houde Corporation to recognize only the majority labor group in its plant for collective bargaining purposes. The decision set aside the fundamental of proportional representation in collective bargaining which President Roosevelt personally established for the automobile industry and which is strongly favored by both steel and automobile manufacturers.

It is intimated that both of these major heavy industries and several others will back the Houde company to the limit in seeking nullification of the majority decision by the courts.

Behind the legal battle is the most vital problem in American labor relations. In the great majority of cases majority rule, according to labor experts, would confer a decided advantage on the American Federation of Labor and strike a crippling blow to the company union system.

* * *

Relief Chiselers: One of the Federal Relief Administration's greatest problems has been that of keeping people off the relief rolls that do not belong there.

In every city or hamlet in the United States someone will tell you about somebody who is living off the Government when he should be taking care of himself.

One of the latest attacks comes from Mr. Rufus S. Lusk, former prohibition opponent, who is now with the Washington Taxpayers' Protective Association. Mr. Lusk issued a statement saying he had checked on 6000 persons receiving food at the federal surplus commodity distribution bureau here and found that 10 per cent arrived or drove away in automobiles.

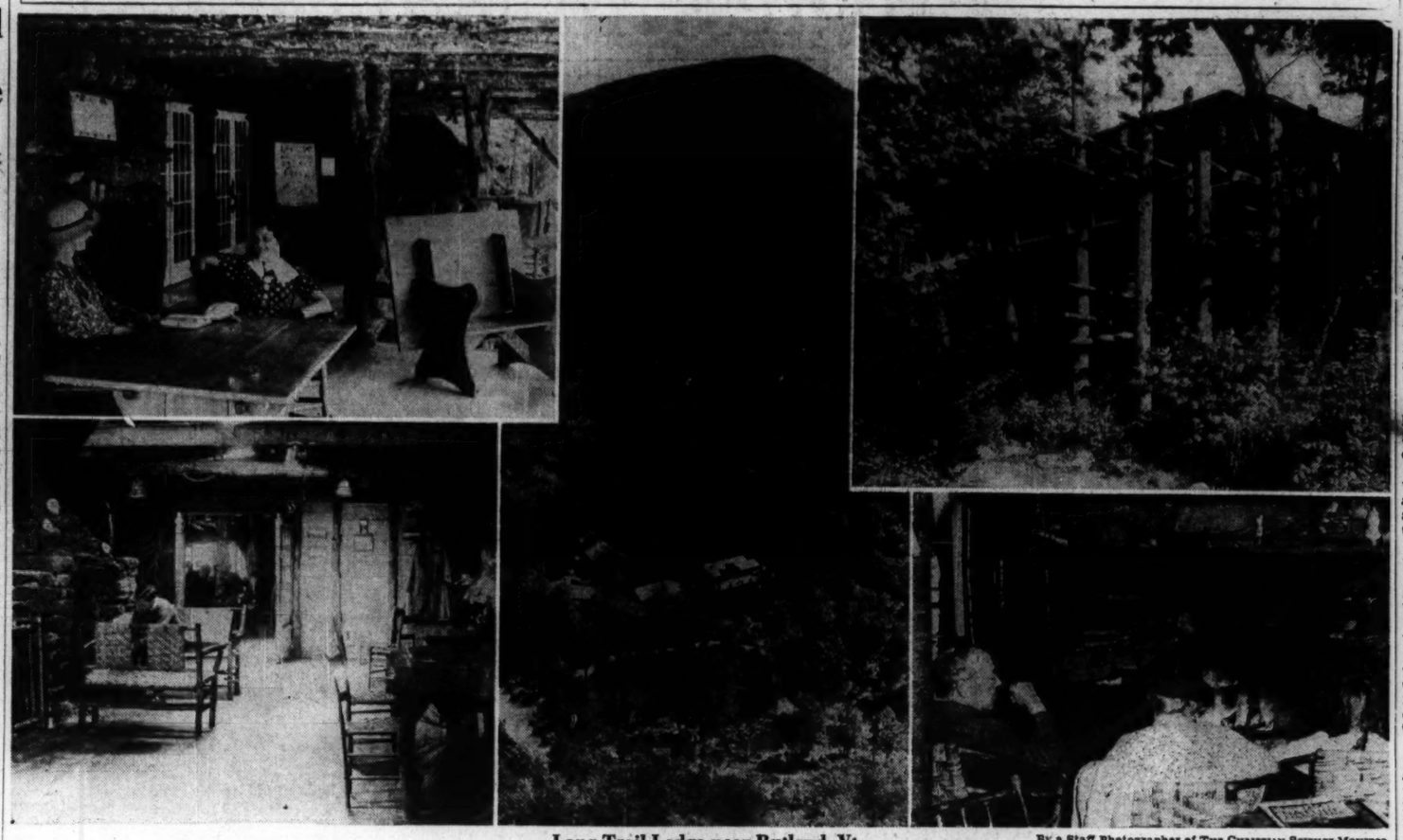
Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, when he heard of Mr. Lusk's survey termed it "absurd." He said he believed if every case were checked 95 per cent of the unemployed who possess cars would be found to be justified. In many cases, he pointed out, a car is a necessity in getting to or from work projects and in most cases the cars would sell for not more than $20 or $30.

Someone has suggested recently that the Government put relief "chislers" in jail. Mr. Hopkins said he saw no reason why they should not be. What he objects to is having critics say that the whole relief roll is made up of persons of this type. It is those who are in comfortable circumstances themselves who spread such stories, he said.

The best figure that the Relief Administration has show that where real surveys of the question have been made, between 5 and 10 per cent of those on relief lists do not belong there. On the other hand, 40 per cent are getting inadequate relief and deserve better treatment and large numbers of people who should be taken care of by the Government are being overlooked.

Asked how the status of the unemployed in this country compared with European nations the relief administrator said he found that the unemployed get better care here than any place in the world, but "that," he added, "isn't saying much."

Opening the Way to New Knowledge of Nature Lore



Long Trail Lodge near Rutland, Vt. By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Left—Fireplace on Veranda of Lodge. Lower Left—View of Living Room With Dining Room Beyond. Center—Lodge and Mt. Pico as Seen From Deer's Leap. Upper Right—Porch of the Dining Room. Lower Right—One of the Living Room Fireplaces.

Green Mountain Club Lays New Nature Trails in Vermont

Greater Knowledge of Forest Wonders Open to Long Trail Lodge Visitors Through Half-Dozen Paths Radiating From Structure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 11—"A spirit lingers along this trail, inviting the trees, shrubs, flowers, birds and even the eternal rocks to speak to you."

So says the sign starting the Green Mountain Club's new nature trails around the Long Trail Lodge, 10 miles east of Rutland.

Famous as builder and maintainer of Vermont's renowned Long Trail, the club has opened these half-dozen nature trails to impart to woodland visitors greater knowledge of forest wonders.

Each path, marked by Mr. Maurice Broun, biologist and naturalist, leads a half-mile or more from the club. Each trail's 100 or more labels call attention to insects, birds, trees, plants, flowers and other delights of nature.

Never before has the club campaigned so vigorously to make available nature lore to users of its trails.

New methods of attracting attention and imparting information mark the new paths. Rustic "bird houses" have been placed in various locations. Real birds are not the inhabitants. Rather pictures of birds seen near-by are pasted on the wall, with such messages as:

"Rose-breasted grosbeaks (two pair) may be seen about these grounds. Listen for the song of the male; it is like that of the robin, but richer, smoother, and more musical." Mrs. Broun pains the pictures.

Small green signs, blending with surrounding foliage, call attention to vegetation, trees, and geological formations. One label tells the story of the maidenhair fern (adiantum pedatum) thus:

"This graceful fern was named adiantum from the Greek meaning unwetted, because drops of water roll off without wetting the leaves."

The trails are part of a planned program to make nature more enjoyable to lodge visitors, the footpaths constituting an outdoor museum. They are to be supplemented by an indoor museum, as well as by nature lectures by Mr. Broun. Another goal of the nature trails is increasing the popularity of the Long Trail Lodge, the club's headquarters, among hikers and motorists.

Built in 1923, as a clubhouse, the lodge is now a rendezvous for outdoor enthusiasts. Proceeds are used to maintain the 175-mile famous Long Trail tramped annually by thousands of pack-laden hikers.

The lodge is set in a thick forest in Sherburne Pass, while its location lends an air of isolation, yet automobiles pass within 100 yards of its porch, on the Route 4 Rutland-White River Junction road. Its unique construction has attracted visitors from all parts of the United States.

To carry out the wilderness theme, the architect, Mr. Paul W. Thayer, made the lodge entirely rustic. A huge rock ledge in Sherburne Pass, discovered after long search, forms the lodge's foundation and part of the rear wall. Timber direct from the forest was used for the exterior. Heavy hemlock trunks support the porches. Yellow birch logs, still clad in their beautiful shimmering bark, form the pillars and beams for the living and dining-rooms. Rough stone wrested from surrounding hills were used in building the four huge fireplaces.

Even the furniture carries out the yellow birch scheme, being constructed of these attractive logs. All lights have yellow birch bark shades.

A tiny mountain stream flows through the dining room, over the rock ledge which projects through the wall. Although it appears natural, it is man-made. On the rock ledge Mr. Broun arranged a variety of mountain plants. Through them he cut a stream course, along which water piped from a mountain stream runs.

The famous Long and Appalachian Trails actually run through the living room to afford the trampers an opportunity to visit the home of the club which has made these trails possible in the Green Mountains.

Several one- and two-room lodges are also scattered on the surrounding slopes for the use of overnight visitors. Equipped with rustic furniture and fireplaces, these huts have become as popular as the lodge.

Although other years have netted but small profits to devote to trail maintenance, this year's business promises good returns. With a new manager, Mr. Leonard Wright, on the job, and several other changes, the lodge has been running near its capacity. Thus trail improvements are looming in the near future.

Crisis in Textile Strike Situation Believed at Hand

Government Officials Are Hopeful of Reaching Basis for Arbitrating Issues

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—Government officials were hopeful for the first time today that a way was in sight whereby the tense struggle between capital and labor in the textile industry might be transferred from the field of strikes, bloodshed and rioting to the calmer atmosphere of the arbitration table.

With labor union leaders postponing the deadline originally set for 6 o'clock last night pending the outcome of negotiations today, representatives of the manufacturers were closeted with the President's special Textile Mediation Board in an atmosphere which was believed to forecast an abandonment of their original "non-conpromise" position in favor of one more conciliatory.

Members of the special board gave the biggest boost of all to settlement hopes with the declaration that, after having canvassed the whole situation with representatives for all parties concerned for four days, they have reached the conclusion that "a settlement can be reached which will be fair to workers, employers and in the public interest."

It was after this statement was made public that the board persuaded strike leaders last night to postpone their deadline for another 24 hours. This brings it to 6 o'clock tonight. But there will be no further extension if the manufacturers do not accept the labor arbitration proposal, Mr. Francis Gorman, strike chairman, asserted this morning.

If the manufacturers have not decided to accept arbitration on the strikers' terms by tonight, however, Mr. Gorman warns that all labor efforts will be redoubled, and that the strike leaders will no longer be responsible for violence. This was understood to mean that the property damage stage of the strike will open tomorrow morning as the next step in labor strategy if some form of truce is not achieved by tonight.

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Progress in Education

The School Doors Open Wide

Home and School Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE school halls were a gay place yesterday when I looked in for a while on "first day." The high school girls were in groups large and small, all talking at once. Gangs of boys were ranging from floor to floor, as boys will, seeing how things looked after the long vacation and who was back. The Junior High School in their part of the building were less voluble, the seventh graders a bit shy, but all seemed no less happy to be on hand.

Yet on Sunday on the radio I heard a group of children acting out a program based on the time-worn idea that it was terrible to have to go back to school! It was all in fun, yet, recalling a great many "first days of school," it did seem a worn-out and thoroughly adult conception. I submit that we grown-ups put it into our children's heads that they don't want to go back to school. In the old days of whipping and sour-faced driving instead of real teaching, children hated school. Today, and I say it from actually watching them, most children like school—no matter how much they claim they don't—and if we don't realize it, we're simply out of date. Let us emphasize with them the joy of school life, taking it for granted that they want an orderly day, a chance to better themselves and clear up their thinking, a setting for wholesome activities and friendships.

And while we are all thinking of "first day," it may seem a good time to ask ourselves, as teachers: What are we trying to do, when we teach? What is our real interest? Is it the subject we teach—or the child? Do we begin with our material, or do we begin with the individual who sits before us? Are we satisfied if the child arrives at each class period able to "recite" the facts on the pages we gave out? Or are we only satisfied when we see the child awakening to better thinking, taking in ideas and thinking them over, bringing to the subject in hand a thought-contribution that makes of each child not a little parrot, perfect in having memorized a set of facts, but a more interesting, more wide-awake young citizen of this modern world?

* * *

And what do we think of these children? As the school days unroll, is each child to be made to fit into some mold of our own making, trimmed and pinched and pushed into it? Or is each child to be "led forth," as the word "education" would indicate, led forth to green pastures, helped to enrich his or her mental and spiritual makeup? Let us call an imaginary faculty meeting of all the teachers who read this little column. Let us sit down together, across the miles, and think about these things during these "first days" of school.

And the parents will probably wish to join in, too. All that the teachers are thinking about might be thought over from the parents' point of view, and more. Further, what can we, as parents, think and do to make these "first days" a right beginning to the best year our children have ever had? What do we think about school? Is it simply a release from the days of children under foot? Do we enjoy it with our children? Are we clear as to what we mean, ourselves, by "education"? Memorizing a set of facts is what many of us did when we went to school, and much light has entered the teaching world since then. Are we more interested in John and Mary's unfoldment than in the amount they learn by heart? Do we honestly want them to do their own thinking? How can we help? And have we organized the morning duties to insure an orderly, confident start to school? Are we ready in the afternoon with the intelligent support of a quiet, well-planned place to work if there is home work to be done?

* * *

These are thoughts that came to me as I saw that jolly crowd beginning the autumn term, and as I passed, on every street from home, happy children in two's and three's, dressed in crisp new frocks or neat suits, all intent on the wonderful new adventure that begins each year when the school doors open wide.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR.

Ewing Galloway

Back on the Job for the Winter

Along the Streets of Many a Town Roll These Great Buses, At Every Window at Least One Broad Smile.

With the consolidated schools, came the need for organized transportation and the school bus became a familiar sight along country roads. The idea was so good that soon the towns took it up. Today, almost all over the United States, free transportation to and from school is provided to those living at distances from their school buildings. The school bus is usually a gay sight. There is plenty of good-natured banter, and the driver "knows his young people," keeps order, and is a good friend to all. The crowd is safely carried back and forth, no matter what the weather. Take a good look next time you see such a bus and note one more important piece of organized effort in behalf of educating America's children.

Students From Other Lands

These Young Thinkers Arrive as Honored Guests

By Arthur A. Young

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

TEN thousand foreign students from 100 quota and nonquota countries, it is reliably estimated, are entering the schools, colleges, and universities of the United States this fall. A majority will have been in previous attendance, but a good percentage will be fresh arrivals on their first visit to this country. They will hail from 60 to 70 nations of the world—a veritable Cook's gazetteer, all eager for first impressions.

How do foreign students appear in the eyes of American officers? What is the difference between a quota and nonquota student? How is the foreign student supervised on the campus? Under what circumstances may foreign students be employed? These and similar questions are uppermost in the minds of the prospective student ambassador as he sets sail from his native land.

Since the 1924 Immigration Act new provisions governing the entry of foreign students into the United States have been made. It was recently ruled and later rescinded that foreign students could not work for board and lodging. Bond, when exacted by port officials, has been reduced from $500 to $150. Extension of stay to foreign students was granted formerly only on passports valid for six months beyond extension time. Now the passport need not be valid for more than 60 days beyond extension time.

Though there are about 10,000 foreign students in the United States, not more than half that number, or 5000, come under special supervision of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, designated as 4-E students. A 4-E student is one born in the quota countries such as Europe, South Africa and the Far East, or one born of a race ineligible to American citizenship. Such a student is admitted outside the quota limit, but he must be at least 15 years old and come here solely for study at an approved college or university.

For the last eight years an average of 1500 students entered as 4-E students, and half that number left American shores annually. The peak year was 1926 when 1926 students from quota countries entered under special supervision. Last year, the number fell to 1266. It is worth noting that there are more 4-E students from Europe than from Asia, Africa and Australia combined.

The Other 5000

The other 5000 foreign students on the American campus come from nonquota countries and are not subject to government or university supervision. These exempt foreign students have status under one of four classifications:

1. Students from quota exempt countries as Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Dominica, Canal Zone and Latin-American countries, born of the white race, generally come in as "nonquota nationals." No certificate of university admission or certified knowledge of English is needed. There is no restriction as to length of stay.

2. Students from American insular possessions as Guam, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Hawaii and the American Samoa are held to be nonaliens, and do not have to comply with the 1917 or 1924 Immigration Acts. A birth certificate is all that is necessary to enter.

3. Frequently, nonimmigrant aliens admitted with the status of "an alien visiting the United States temporarily or temporarily for business or pleasure" decide that they would like to study in America before returning to their native lands. This is permissible. Such a student is not limited to approved schools, nor does the school need to keep the immigration and naturalization service informed as to his movements. His period of stay, however, is limited, and it is difficult for him to get extension more than twice of six months each.

4. Conference delegates or members of official commissions of governments often decide to stay in the United States for a while to do research. They usually come on diplomatic passports. There is no time limit set for the stay of such "official students" but they are expected to leave the country as soon as their special work or course is completed.

His Welfare Considered

From the time the 4-E student reaches American shores, he is closely watched, though he does not know it. When he enters the university, the Government holds the university responsible for him. He can enter only one of the 12,000 schools on the Secretary of Labor's approved list for foreign students.

Back in the old country, the foreign student has already been investigated—by the consular agent as to his financial backing and by the university as to his entrance requirements. Arriving on the campus, he calls first on the adviser to foreign students or an equivalent official. Here an effort is made to get personally acquainted. The adviser explains the supervisory requirements to satisfy the law, the necessity of making regular reports to him, observes the alien's English, arranges an appointment with the proper faculty member, offers aid in securing room and other such personal services.

Two weeks after registration, the foreign student receives an official letter, requesting that he call again at the adviser's office. This time the call is more specific. When the student registers, he fills out a card, giving his country of birth, his citizenship, his mother tongue, the date of entry into the United States. If he entered after July 1, 1924, from a quota country and is still an alien, he at once becomes a marked person—the foreign student about whom a detailed record must be kept for immigration officials. He is carded and indexed and filed.

Such information is extracted and listed: his name, age, local address, the name and complete address of a friend or relative in America, scholarship or private support, the date when admitted, his exact status under the Immigration Act, his kind of passport and visa, his course of study. To these facts, the latest provisions call for financial and employment data: whether his parents support him fully, partially, or not at all; whether he is employed and if so, how much time he devotes to same and the compensation received; and whether, in view of these facts, he is carrying a full day's schedule in school.

Only those students who arrived before Sept. 1, 1932, and have insufficient income through no fault of their own, are permitted to work to earn enough to meet necessary expenses. Such work must not interfere with the student's status which generally means a full daytime course. The work must be approved by the university officials to meet immigration requirements.

From time to time, data is added either from the student himself, instructors, or university authorities. When a student is ill, or is absent from class for any long period, the fact goes down on his file card. If he is failing in his courses or is the recipient of special honors, it is so noted. At the end of each semester, his grades are also included. Two weeks before the close of the term or the semester, he is called for an interview to ascertain his plans for the next semester: whether he will continue or transfer to another college. To transfer, the foreign student needs the permission of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. When summer approaches, a record is made on how he will spend the vacation, his address, and whereabouts.

From these records, the registrar makes official reports to the Government at stated intervals. The first report is made when the student enrolls at the university. After that, he reports three times a year: at the beginning and end of the school year and in February.

When a 4-E student completes his course of study, the university registrar sends a final report, stating the date, the ship, and the port of the student's departure if he has left or will go shortly, or the student's address or other data if he does not plan to leave the United States at once. Other reports are made as the occasion dictates.

Choric Speaking Again

An article published on this page Aug. 14, entitled "Choirs That Do Not Sing," and describing the work of Miss Dorothy Sonke in introducing the verse-speaking choir into the public schools of Grand Rapids, Mich., attracted such wide attention that we are publishing in the near future a further article on this subject, written by Miss Sonke herself. The article printed today describes the verse-speaking choir or choric speaking at Mount Holyoke College.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT ISN'T necessary to have a singing voice to qualify for membership in Mount Holyoke's newest choir. In fact, because of more finely modulated voices, readers rather than singers make the grade for "choric or choral speaking," as is designated the art of performing in this "verse-speaking choir."

"Choric speaking," which was introduced at Mount Holyoke for the first time last year, dates back some 2000 and more years to the time of the old Greek chorus. According to Miss Charlotte Salmen, one of the students who has participated in this work, the ideal number for speaking chorally is 15. "The voices in our group," she said, "were divided into six light, as high voices are called; four dark, which are the low; and five medium. 'Choric speaking' is featured in some coeducational colleges and it is found that three women's voices are required to balance that of one man."

An interesting discovery is that women's voices are getting lower. Prof. William C. Hammond, who has been head of the music department at Mount Holyoke since 1900, declares that there are many more alto voices among college girls now and fewer sopranos than of yore.

How different qualities of voice are best adapted to the interpretation of various moods is ideally exemplified in Kingsley's "The River," one of the selections used in "choric speaking" at Mount Holyoke. The light voices for instance, chant the first stanza. The river is "clear and cool." When it grows "dank and foul," the dark voices intone, while the medium take up the refrain when at last "strong and free" the river is "away to the sea." Verse-speaking choirs are much like singing ones. There are antiphonal readings and, when volume is required, all voices join together in a concerted effort. This year "choric speaking" is to be used at Mount Holyoke as a background for dancing.

And the benefits to be had from choral speaking! It is said to instill a feeling for language, develop voice, and, most important, encourage self-expression—all on the same principle that many people sing chorally who could not be induced to make a solo attempt.

The renaissance of the verse-speaking choir is attributed to the German youth movement, among whose tenets are self-expression, self-determination, and self-reliance. "Choric speaking" has been much used at Oxford University, where Assistant Professor Alice Mills of the Mount Holyoke faculty studied it.

A New Magazine Printed for Parents

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We think any parent or teacher would be as pleased as we were to find in his mail a copy of "Childhood Interests, a Digest for Parents and Teachers." (Childhood Interests, Inc., 360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.) The third issue of this new monthly magazine, which is sponsored by the Book House for Children, has just come to our desk, and we like especially the thought expressed in its editorial: " 'Childhood Interests' is dedicated to the privilege of helping to break down limitations of both parents and children, to inspire them to dare and to do things, to live richer, fuller lives and to be busy and happy people."

Judging from the three issues we have seen we believe this magazine can be a genuine aid in doing exactly that. It reprints in readable form and attractive make-up, articles from magazines and newspapers, concerning child guidance and character education. It contains also some articles written especially for its own use. By their sympathetic interpretation of childhood problems that come up in the everyday experience of parents and teachers these articles should dispel some of the misunderstanding that is at the root of many of the limitations governing the relations of grown-ups and children.

In the June number, for instance, a mother describes her own experience in "Motor Travel With Youngsters" and gives practical suggestions to make it both easy and pleasant. Such articles as "Art and the Child" by Rockwell Kent, or "Creative Music for Children," in the July issue, will open up to some parents entirely new possibilities for their own youngsters, while perhaps many a mother may gain a better understanding of her 10-year-old son by reading the August article, "From the Mouths of Babes."

A. M.

On International Courtesy

Along With an Understanding of Other Lands

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

I HAD asked Miss Winnifred Kydd (president of the N. C. W., Canada)—we had run across each other in Paris—to tell me something about her views on the teaching of international politeness. By way of illustration she told me about a small Canadian boy who had been brought to recognize his duty toward a small Italian neighbor who lived in the next street. He promised "to call the stranger an Italian for ever and ever, and never a Wop." "Really, you know," Miss Kydd said, "he was right. He had grasped the idea. When a child has learned that a foreigner, simply because he is a foreigner, is in no way inferior to himself, and that nicknames are not legitimate, he has taken a big step toward international good manners and, incidentally, towards international peace."

Miss Kydd is an enthusiast about international good manners. Possibly it is because she herself has traveled so widely, representing her country of Canada at the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, and the women of her country at the meeting of the International Council of Women in Paris; traveling, only last year, all over Canada for the purpose of talking about the need for greater international enlightenment. She says that international understanding and international politeness are a consequence one of another and that the two of them, properly grasped and applied, are calculated to upset the most dogged antagonisms between nation and nation.

"But," I asked, "how is one going to teach good manners and a reasonable understanding to children who have never seen, and possibly may never see, a foreigner? Children of the United States, of Canada, of Australia, who may never cross the water to other lands?"

Miss Kydd smiled, and then admitted that this, of course, constitutes the main problem. Where European children during school holidays pass easily from country to country in organized groups, children who live upon the western side of the Atlantic Ocean or upon the southern side of the Pacific do not have such advantages.

"Therefore," she said, "they need the more careful training."

"And how?"

Better Equipment

She considered. "I think," she said presently, "that, to begin with, we need a better equipment for teaching peace. By that, I mean that we need not only teachers but mothers and fathers who are themselves so well-versed in the affairs of other countries that they are able to explain current happenings in their relation to history, to geography, and to present events and the more prominent people connected with them in such a way as to make them stand out to the child as clearly as do the stories and personalities of Cinderella and Jack and the Beanstalk. Teachers rely too much upon a bald, orthodox teaching of world affairs, and upon maps that can by no possibility be made to 'come alive'; and parents—" again she smiled, "parents rely too much upon teachers."

"But," I said, "suppose parents were to cease from relying upon teachers and, falling back upon their own resources, were to discover their inadequacy to explain pictorially all that needs to be explained? Many parents have never themselves been more than a few miles beyond their own home town."

But even for this emergency Miss Kydd has a remedy. She accepted the possibility that, despite modern news-spreading agencies, many parents might still find themselves unable to impart useful information, but she still held to her point that their influence is all-important in the inculcation of international courtesy.

Silence Golden

"Let those parents who know nothing about world affairs refrain from talking about them," she said with decision. "Those who talk most often know least, and uninformed talk is always most dangerous. Parents," she said, "should never criticize governments before their children—neither their own government nor the governments of other countries. Knowing possibly little about such matters, they can at least teach respect for those in the difficult posts of authority, and so aid in establishing peace. I believe firmly," she said, "that slowness of speech is a priceless gift in international matters—that and the ability, when one has nothing constructive to offer, to remain silent."

She paused, leaning back in her chair.

"On the eve of the opening of the Disarmament Conference," she said presently, "I went to an undenominational service in the cathedral at Geneva. There I heard these words that I have not been able to forget: 'As we sacrifice greatly for war, so let us sacrifice greatly for peace. Let us dare bravely, think wisely, decide resolutely, so that in the end we may achieve triumphantly.' I fancy that such daring, such thinking, such decision can be achieved by the most ordinary people—mothers, fathers, teachers—who set themselves the self-sacrificing task of enlightening the younger generation in matters of international good manners."

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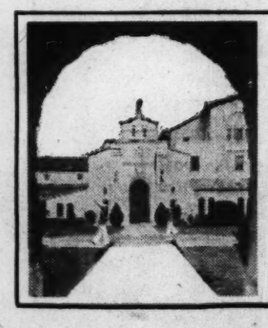

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Changes in League Sanctions Foreseen as Possible Gate For American Membership

Articles 10 and 16 of Covenant Held in Need of Revision, Incidentally Removing Stumbling-block on Washington's Path

League of Nations After 15 Years
Third of a Series

By Sisley Huddleston

European Editorial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

It is not my purpose to pretend to decide precisely what changes, if any, should be made in the Covenant of the League of Nations, but as I have proceeded on my tour of observation I have set down various features of the League which will, I trust, help those who are interested in its future—and who is not?—to form sound opinions.

I have endeavoured to be impartial. The time has gone by when only comfortable words should be spoken. Whether we like it or not, the issue is raised acutely of whether and how the League in its present form can yield the maximum of influence in the desperate struggle of the forces of sanity against traditional national thinking with its peril of war.

Italy was foremost in initiating a Four-Power Pact, which although accepted (yet not ratified) by the great powers concerned, was denounced as reducing the authority of the League. There is no need to consider the Four- (or more) Power Pact as the last word of statesmanship; but it does raise, in a definite form, the question of whether there is today a proper balance of the small and big powers.

The big powers have big responsibilities. They have means of action that the little powers do not possess. They have tremendous interests. It is they who, in the last resort, must decide whether there shall be peace or war. In Europe, for example, if Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany—possibly with the addition of Russia—could agree and determine that in no circumstances would they fight, Europe would breathe freely again.

Big Powers' Duties

The objection to this arrangement—assuming that it could be reached—is that the little powers would feel themselves at the mercy of a consortium of great powers.

Their protest is understandable. The theory of the League is that of international democracy. Just as most of us would be opposed to the hegemony of a particular power, so most of us would be equally opposed to the hegemony of a combination of powers. The little nations deserve to have their vote, and they must keep it.

Besides, the Council of the League, by its composition, already recognizes the distinction between big and little powers by giving permanent seats to the big powers and semi-permanent or non-permanent seats to other powers. The question, however, is whether further leadership should not be recognized as a natural prerogative of the heirarchy of big powers, if it can be shown that this leadership strengthens the prospects of peace.

Russian Proposal

Then Russia, which is the latest convert to the League, put forward a proposal in the Disarmament Conference which was better received than I had anticipated. Mr. Maxim Litvinoff argued that it should be transformed "into a permanent body concerned to preserve, by every possible means, the security of all states, and safeguard universal peace."

He would have a permanent and regularly assembling peace conference. As he pointed out, peace conferences have hitherto been called on the termination of wars, to divide the spoils, to impose painful and degrading conditions on the vanquished, to redistribute territories, and to refashion states.

But the conference which he proposes should sit for the prevention of war; it should work out, extend, and perfect the measures for strengthening security, and give a timely response to warnings of impending dangers.

The idea is attractive. But at once it was asked: Was not the League constituted for such a purpose? Would not the new organization be a rival League with more vital functions? His answer was that the League proper has a multitude of other tasks, and it would not suffer by the establishment of a special organization which would be a department of the League, with its activities concentrated on one objective.

American Entry

He put his finger on an important point when he said that the League is too inflexibly bound by its statutes, and its decisions are too stringently regulated. He would have a new organization not pedantically attached to texts, but flexible, free, guided by expediency, responsive to the needs of the moment.

There is no doubt that some of the articles of the Covenant, some of the interpretations, some of the precedents, some of the commitments, bind the League in a network of red tape.

There is no need to pronounce judgment on Mr. Litvinoff's plan; it is only necessary to observe that good thinkers and men of good will cannot dismiss it without careful examination. One argument in its favor is that it would permit the United States to come into the Geneva organization without accepting all the obligations in advance which were imposed by the Covenant.

To permit the United States to enter—that would be worth many sacrifices! And be it remarked, some of these so-called sacrifices would be clear gains to the League. There is, for example, Article 10, which has been a stumbling block to American adherence.

Guarantees

It calls on the members of the League to preserve the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all other members. In conjunction with other articles which call for punitive as well as preventive action, this constitutes a grave obligation. Many people—and I will here emphatically record my own opinion that they are right—believe that the one thing which the League should not do is to assure territorial integrity and so-called political independence as laid down by the treaties.

I cannot, for my part, understand how it can be the function of the League to indorse all that was done at Versailles and to stereotype the map of the world as it was redrawn by the victors of a terrible war. It is not necessary to specify injustices; it is only necessary to suppose, *a priori*, that mistakes were made, and impossible situations produced by the men who were guided by war passions and who had supreme power.

If, therefore, the United States is to enter the League, it might be found advisable to dissociate the Covenant from the peace treaties. That Covenant was incorporated in the peace treaties on the plea of President Wilson, whose object was to prevent the rejection of the Covenant by nations which were willing to accept the treaties. His tactics doubtless saved the Covenant, and made the construction of the League possible. But an equivocal position has nevertheless been established.

Sanctions

Another stumbling block lies in Article 16, which calls for "sanctions," or the use of force. They may be sanctions of an economic and political character, or they may be military sanctions. Now the United States is not alone in expressing reluctance to pledge itself to resort to arms at the behest of any authority in circumstances which cannot be foreseen. The British are equally recalcitrant, for even though they were ready to act, they would have to consider the hypothetical antagonism of the British Dominions. Nothing would imperil the Empire so much as a war in which England might intervene while the Dominions would wish to preserve neutrality.

It may be said that this article is looked upon as a dead letter. But no part of the Covenant should be looked upon as a dead letter unless it is openly denounced. It has been signed, and the signatories cannot pick and choose among their definite commitments.

If we assume that the sanctions would merely consist in a kind of negative neutrality—a refusal to aid the aggressor by credits or by supplies—a fresh difficulty arises. It is not so easy, as is sometimes pretended, to define the aggressor. Despite all the definitions that can be drawn up, experience has shown in specific cases that there may be a difference of opinion. There may be an uneasy feeling that while logic says one thing, sympathy may say another.

The taking of sides is a dangerous proposition. To aid one nation, and to refuse to aid the other, is already to enter the war. The Kellogg Pact simply rules out war as such, and would permit a boycott of the nations at war. In the case of the Chaco, the arms embargo proposal was clear and unmistakable—it was to lay an embargo on supplies to either side.

In the light of these observations, it can surely not be disputed that the Covenant, like all human documents, could profitably be reconsidered and possibly revised.

Reich Demands Parity Before It Reënters League

Eastern Locarno Also Believed to Depend on Arms Equality

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Sept. 11—Germany will neither accept the Eastern European Pact nor return to the League of Nations as long as its right to equality of arms is questioned by certain states.

Such is the gist of the note which the German Government handed yesterday to the French, English and Italian Governments, according to a semi-official statement published here today. The text of the note itself is withheld.

Germany's position in the midst of highly armed states, according to this comment, calls for special care and it would undertake no responsibility which could draw it into possible conflict in east Europe and probably turn it into a battlefield.

No Special Advantage

It also sees no special advantage for itself in the particular guarantees offered by France and Russia which are not of real political necessity for Germany.

The note, according to the statement, then adds that the German Government believes a more promising method of securing peace than by such a multilateral pact as in a system of bilateral pacts—similar to the German-Polish pact.

At the same time, Germany is willing to consider multilateral treaties, provided the emphasis is laid not upon automatic obligations to give military support in case of war but upon the obligation to non-aggression and the duty of all interested parties in the conflict to be willing to submit to consultation.

Such proposals are in the nature of peaceful measures for the prevention of war and can be developed into real guarantees of peace without serious complications, which must surely result from the proposed military aid pact, this comment concludes.

The distance between Germany and the proposed East European pact, the Berlin Boersen Zeitung comments is clear from the fact that membership of the League of Nations is a preliminary condition of the pact. But return to the League after Germany's withdrawal in October, 1933, must be preceded by practical recognition of Germany's equality in armaments, and Germany cannot join any Eastern Locarno system when it is denied the right allowed even to the smallest participating states, such as is proposed in the pact between Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania. Under the pact, the paper asserts, Germany's position among the eight signatory powers makes it the most endangered. Nevertheless, Germany is the only incompletely armed of the eight states concerned. As the situation stands at present, France would decide events in the east through Germany and Russia would decide events in the west through Germany.

Germany's demands, this newspaper concludes, are both obvious, urgent and easily realizable, since they are concerned with the idea that peace, not war, is the goal of European countries.

Land Cruising Rowboat Ruined by Motorcar

YORK HARBOR, Maine, Sept. 11 (AP)—A rowboat collided with an automobile here yesterday and came off the worse for its experience. The automobile lost a bumper, the rowboat was wrecked. The rowboat, being towed behind an automobile, got off its course and collided with another machine owned by Andrew Smith. Police later discovered it had been stolen from a boatyard three miles away. The tow-car kept going, leaving the wreckage behind.

Blind Get White Canes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—Durham's safety campaign includes the presentation by a civic club of a white cane to each blind resident. The mere lifting of such a cane at a street intersection is a signal for caution on the part of motorists.

Liner's Equipment Called 'Perfect'

(Continued from Page 1)

rector of the Bureau of Navigation; steamboat inspectors, Mr. James Smith and Mr. John L. Crone, and Capt. Carl C. Nielson, chief of hull inspection for the Second District.

Mr. Hoover, after the start of hearing, ordered Mr. Stamper off the stand and requested that Chief Engineer Abbott testify first. No explanation for the change in order of appearance was given.

In Perfect Condition

Mr. Abbott said engines and generators were in "perfect" condition. Neither was there anything wrong with the motor lifeboats.

He said the engines were slowed during the day but were going full speed at the time of the fire. He said he was asleep up until the fire alarm went off.

"No one wakened you?" asked Mr. Smith.

"No, sir."

"What did you do?"

"I jumped up and got in my clothes and went to A deck to see if the hose was working. Then I worked my way down to B and C decks. I met some of the crew helping passengers.

"I met the third assistant engineer on D deck.

"'How are things?' I asked. 'Pretty bad,' he said."

Water Tenders Asleep

"Were the water tenders and oilers asleep?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where were the engine room officers?"

"They took their posts at the engines and fire rooms."

"Did you see the fire in the social hall?"

"Yes, sir, from the outside—it was all flame."

"Did you go in?"

"I was too busy. I was trying to get to the engine room."

"In your mind, if they had put a hose with pressure of 100 pounds a square inch on the social hall, don't you think they could have knocked down that fire?"

"No, sir—not with 100 hose when I saw it."

"Did any of your men help passengers?"

"I helped some."

Bulkheads Kept Open

"Did you close the bulkheads down below?"

"No sir, we were afraid that the men below would never be able to get out. My crew and my engineers were good, I know they were true."

"Did you leave the fire pump running?"

"Yes, sir, we did. It was running all the time."

"You had about 300 pounds pressure on your boilers then didn't you?"

"About that."

"What were your orders from the bridge?"

"One was astern and one ahead."

"One engine astern and one ahead?"

"Yes, sir, to work the ship around."

"Was the telephone communication to the bridge working?"

"Yes, sir. It was intact."

"How about the engine room telegraph?"

"It burned out."

Burning Morro Castle Holding Off All Invasion

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 11 (AP)—The blazing, fire-scarred hulk of the Morro Castle today was still considered a thing of menace, not to be invaded with impunity.

Threat of further explosions in the wrecked liner, which rests in the sand a short distance off shore, caused officials to rescind orders to put city firemen aboard.

As a precautionary measure, the beach near the vessel was ordered cleared of all persons. For a distance of several hundred feet, the boardwalk was also closed to spectators.

Fire raged in the forepeak and forward holds of the Morro Cstle, eating its way nearer the keel.

Captain William A. Hall, representative of the Ward Line, which operated the liner, and Acting Fire Chief William S. Taggert feared that the flames might reach the ship's fuel tanks which are filled.

Yesterday, there were two blasts on the wrecked boat. Firemen were fearful lest another explosion rip out some of the ship's weakened plates and hurl them on shore.

As spectators withdrew from the danger zone, the bow of the Morro Castle was smoking heavily.

Ely Talks Public Works At Roosevelt Conference

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt and Governor Ely of Massachusetts conferred at luncheon today in a meeting described by the Summer White House as relating strictly to public works and relief and devoid of state or national politics.

With the Massachusetts primary impending, the White House emphasized that the Ely conference was purely a business affair. It was stated by Mr. Stephen Early, presidential secretary, that the conference was arranged some time ago by Mr. Norman H. Davis, mutual friend of the President and the Governor, for the purpose of talking public works.

Dinosaur Bones Found

Bones of a 15-ton dinosaur were found in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming.

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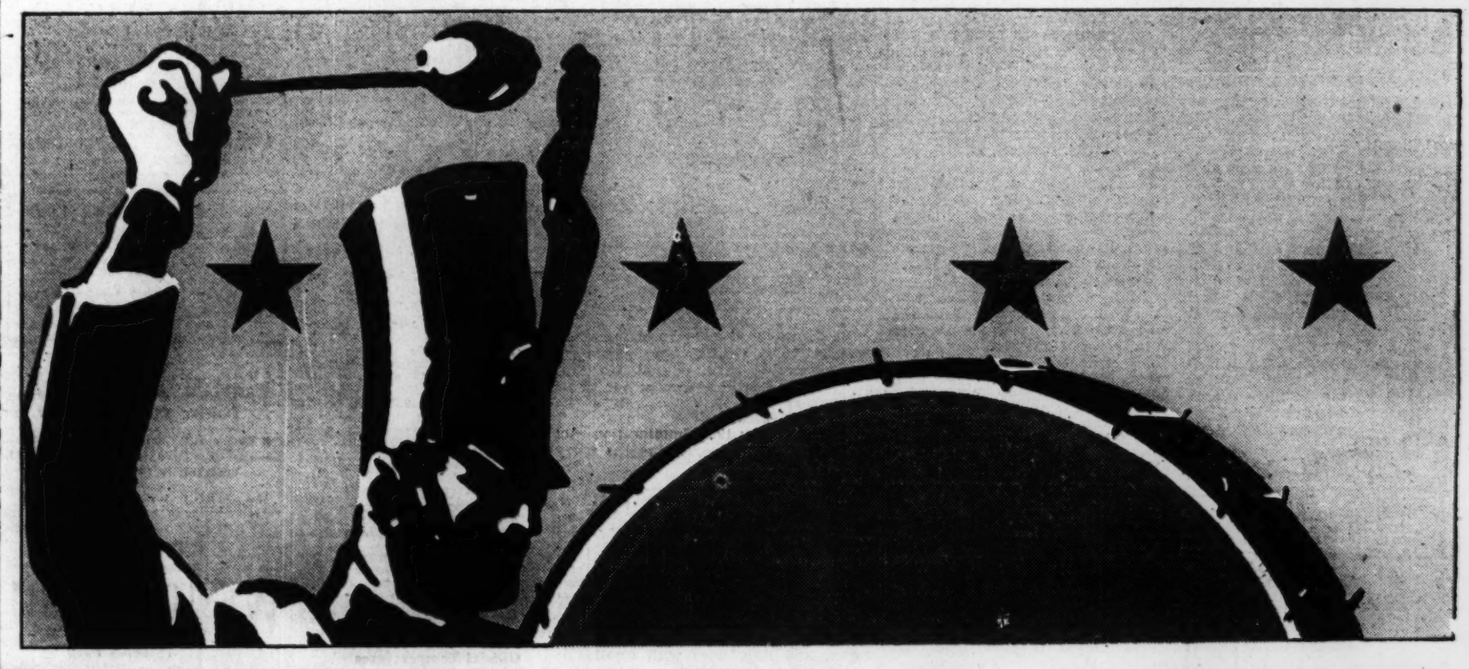

"AMERICAN MARCHES FURTHER AHEAD" WITH A NEW PRINCIPLE
★ IN REFINING ★

LAST year the American Oil Company, as a result of its merger with the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company and the Mexican Petroleum Corporation, extended its already large operations to the greater territory from Maine to Florida and inland. AMERICAN MARCHED AHEAD!

Just recently the American Oil Company completed its new refinery at Texas City, Texas. It is the world's newest, biggest and most modern refining unit. And with this new refinery was born a new principle in refining which converts more of the undeveloped energy of the raw crudes into finished gasoline than ever before was possible. AMERICAN MARCHES FURTHER AHEAD!

Out of this great modern refinery comes "New-Action" Orange AMERICAN GAS--the amazing new regular gasoline that is unlike anything ever before produced. For no existing refinery equipment could produce it! It is better in every way a gasoline can be better--in anti-knock--in surer power--in easier riding--more miles--readier acceleration and in lower cost.

In short--"New-Action" Orange AMERICAN GAS is new in every sense of the words "New-Action". And "New-Action" American is all you have to tell our dealers and station attendants from Maine to Florida to get it--and at regular gas price!

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EXECUTIVE OFFICES, BALTIMORE, MD.

Attack on Slum Areas Opens

Tax Rate Talk Is Flying High

(Continued from Page 1)

administration, denying motorists the right to drive by insurance companies.

The flat-rate advocates, it developed, will wage a battle this fall on two fronts—a special session of the Legislature will be sought, and an initiative petition, already signed by 15,000 voters, will be further circulated in an effort to put the question on the ballot.

Many car owners, it was charged, register their cars in low rate areas where they live for but a short time. The owner thus saves on his insurance cost, but if he then drives in a congested area for the rest of the year and is involved in a mishap, the town in which he is registered suffers. A municipality's rates are determined, it was pointed out, by the number of mishaps in which those, whose cars are registered in that town, are involved. The rate for Ipswich, for example, went up $9 this year. Town officials say it was because many summer residents register their cars there then drive in Boston the rest of the year.

Senator Joseph D. Finnegan charged at the hearing that "powerful insurance lobbying" was behind the failure of the administration to cut the rates. He said abolishing of the zoning system would save motor owners some $2,000,000 a year in administration costs.

Recovery

Auto Code Wins

The automobile code was supposed to eliminate bargaining over the turn-in value of the "old bus." But the arithmetic of some dealers was bad, or they didn't think much of the code. Some of them, as an attraction to buyers, offered a greater allowance for old cars than the code book allowed. So NRA compliance officials got after them. And today the NRA scored a victory in the skirmish with these recalcitrant dealers.

Judge Hugh D. McLellan in federal court entered an injunction restraining three dealers from violating the code. The dealers consented to the entry of the decree and agreed to be good.

Slips Under CWA

CWA is almost a forgotten symbol, for ERA has taken its place. But federal authorities haven't forgotten that while the CWA was in operation somebody forged some work slips and handed them out to their friends, or those they wanted as friends. At the time it was said the offending slip signers were politicians, high politicians. The story persists that two state Senators are involved.

Today the Federal Grand Jury heard evidence of the fraudulent incidents. United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford has summoned witnesses from Roxbury, South Boston, East Boston, and Jamaica Plain. Results will be known later.

Utilities

Consumers to Act

Consumers of gas, electricity, and telephone service, always articulate under leadership, are preparing to do more than talk about their grievances. About 100 local committees have joined forces under the Utilities Consumers' Association of Massachusetts, will campaign for lower rates.

The organization, according to Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, proposes:

To conduct a campaign of education to inform consumers as to proper rates for public service.

To work for election of public utility commissioners who will protect the interests of the general public on all utility matters.

To work for enactment of legislation giving all municipalities in the state complete home rule in establishment of utilities.

To secure election of members of the legislature, regardless of party, who are pledged to support the aims of the association.

Boston Art Notes

Fine Arts Theater

Paintings by Jacob Titiev are shown in the lobby of the Fine Arts Theater on Norway Street.

Mr. Titiev first engaged in the art of painting at the ripe age of 56. He is now 57. He is self-taught.

It is not uncommon in this era of art history to encounter the work of the amateurish and the untrained artist. Certain tendencies in style and sentiment recommend the qualities of the untutored hand. Even the awkwardness and the crudity have a particular attractiveness, and painters who, it has been contested, should have known better, have even affected such faults. Modern art has benefited considerably by the attempt to restore the archaic, or childlike viewpoint. It has been endangered, too.

Mr. Titiev probes his own resources. For want of technical methods instilled by teachers he achieves in his own way the drawing of shapes, the coloring and perspectives, and all with taste and ingenuousness. In general his pictures are flat, illusory, decorative. They are contrived from a poetic imagination which has quality and refinement. The painter creates a pictorial world which is pale, ethereal, almost substanceless.

The significant feature of Mr. Titiev's painting is the fact that it is devised in terms of color line and surface. He transliterates his poetry into pictorial language. His paintings may be enjoyed for sheer visual traits. Such an achievement is not common even among painters who have worked all their lives. Endowed with sensibility, even an amateur can achieve heights.

Onlookers may be tempted to compare this artist with Paul Klee, with Rousseau, le douanier, with John Kane. There are traces of the provincial, the mystical, and even of the surrealistic.

D. A.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Concord, in Veterans Building, Walden Street, Concord, 8.

Theaters

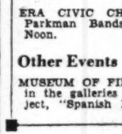
"AS THOUSANDS CHEER" (Shubert). Clifton Webb, Dorothy Stone, Helen Broderick and Ethel Waters—and Irving Berlin's music. 8:30.

Movies

BEACON—Shirley Temple in "Baby Take a Bow." 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7:05, 9:30. Also "Fog Over Frisco."

EXETER—"Jane Eyre," with Virginia Bruce and Colin Clive. 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Hollywood Party."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "The Dragon Murder Case," by S. S. Van Dine. With Warren William as the aristocratic detective, Philo Vance. Fenway at 1:15, 3:45, 6:23, 8:57. Paramount at 10:08 a. m., 12:46, 3:24, 6:07, 8:40. Also "Desirable," with Jean Muir.



BOSTON—Ranny Weeks as master of ceremonies in new vaudeville bill. Screen feature, "King Kelly of the U. S. A.," is a satire upon modern advertising and radio habits—with Edgar Kennedy. 10:15 a. m., 1:21, 4:27, 7:33, 10:44.

KEITH'S—Ann Harding in Charles Morgan's "The Fountain," with Paul Lukas and Brian Aherne. Unusually restrained and effective acting. Also the much praised colored short feature "La Cucaracha." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—Charles Hector and his orchestra. Vaudeville. Screen feature. "Hide-Out," with Robert Montgomery. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE—"Chained," a story written specially for Joan Crawford and Clark Gable by Edgar Selwyn. 1:0, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN—Ozzie Nelson and his orchestra on the stage. On the screen, Marlene Dietrich in "The Scarlet Empress," a spectacular film showing the grandeurs and intrigues of the old Russian court. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:15, 10:10.

MODERN—Will Rogers in "Handy Andy." 10:33 a. m., 1:19, 4:05, 6:51, 9:37.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"With Williamson Beneath the Seas"; "Good Knight," Cubby Bear cartoon; Thelma Todd comedy; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

TREMONT—John Barrymore in "20th Century." 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also Fredric March in "Death Takes a Holiday."

UPTOWN—"Whom the Gods Destroy," with Walter Connolly, 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15. Also "Here Comes the Navy," with James Cagney.

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—G. Roberts Lunger, conductor. Charles River Esplanade Shell. 8.

ERA SOUTH END CONCERT—Community Orchestra, Floyd H. Gutman, conductor, and Community Chorus, Mrs. Estelle A. Forster, conductor. Wells Memorial Building, 985 Washington Street. 8.

ERA BACK BAY CONCERT—Community Orchestra, C. Leroy Lyon, conductor, and Community Chorus, F. Carl Gorman, conductor. Y. M. C. A, 316 Huntington Avenue. 8.

TOMORROW

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Outdoor concert. Parkman Bandstand, on the Common. Noon.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance in the galleries by Miss Maginnis. Subject, "Spanish Paintings." 11 a. m.

Theaters

"As Thousands Cheer"

Fresh from its long run in New York, "As Thousands Cheer," the Irving Berlin-Moss Hart musical revue, opened the Boston theatrical season last night at the Shubert. It was greeted enthusiastically by a capacity audience. Three weeks is the time limit set for the engagement.

The piece is speedy, witty, melodious and smart. It satirizes without mercy, and sometimes with small regard for taste, personages great and small who figure in the news. The skits are strung together on a thread of newspaper headlines. The humor suffers from that adolescent preoccupation which is the trademark of such pieces, and profanity is frequently depended upon for emphasis.

Except for the substitution of Miss Dorothy Stone for Miss Marilyn Miller, the original cast seems virtually intact. If Miss Stone has not Miss Miller's ability as dancer or comédienne, her talents were sufficient to win her warm applause last night. The dancing of Mr. Clifton Webb and the impersonations of Miss Helen Broderick, Miss Ethel Waters and Mr. Leslie Adams were outstanding.

One of the most amusing of the sketches is that depicting the opening of the Metropolitan Opera season, with the boxes occupied by bootleggers and delicatessen proprietors, and the airs of "Rigoletto" competing unsuccessfully for hearing with the radio advertisement of Somebody's Sauce. There is amusement, too, in the celebration of John D. Rockefeller's ninety-fifth birthday, when his son offers him Radio City as a present; in the duel of Joan Crawford and Douglas Fairbanks Jr., for the better portion of publicity over their divorce, and in the disrupting effect of the manners and style of Mr. Noel Coward upon the employees of his New York hotel.

There are some more or less acceptable attempts at sentiment. There is some good dancing by the Charles Weidman group. Albert Johnson's settings are attractive and Hassard Short's staging is smooth. Mr. Berlin's synthetic score is cleverly adapted to the successive demands of the book.

L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

On the horizon are "Coming Spring," a new play by Owen Davis, to open at the Plymouth Monday night, with Elizabeth Patterson, Francesca Bruning and Richard Whorf in the cast; "Roberta," the latest Kern-Harbach musical piece, coming to the Colonial, Sept. 24, from a long run on Broadway; "Big-Hearted Herbert," due at the Hollis, Sept. 24, and "Ah, Wilderness," the O'Neill comedy with George M. Cohan, which will open the Guild season at the Plymouth on Oct. 1.

The Abbey Players from Dublin will open their American tour with a single performance at Wellesley College, Oct. 8. They will not appear in Boston until next spring.

The Group Theater will open a Boston season in October. Plays scheduled are "Men in White," "Success Story" and "Gold Eagle Guy."

Lawyer for 50 Years

Mr. G. P. Hurst, 83 years old, has retired from the active practice of law in Woodland, Calif., after appearing before the courts for 50 years.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Central States

Arkansas

BLYTHEVILLE — Every Wednesday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., KLCN, 1200kc-232m.

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO — Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE — Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Sundays, Sept. 16 and 30; Oct. 14 and 28; Nov. 11 and 25, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

Iowa

SHENANDOAH—Sunday, Sept. 16, 6:45-7:00 p. m., KFNC, 890kc-337m.

Kentucky

LEXINGTON — First Monday of each month, 7:30-8:00 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc-211m.

LOUISVILLE — Third Monday of each month, 3:15-3:30 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 10:15-10:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.

PADUCAH — Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY CITY — Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.

DETROIT — Daily, except Sundays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc-200m.

IRONWOOD — Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

ROYAL OAK — Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS — Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

Mississippi

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc-248m.

VICKSBURG — Saturdays, 12:45-1:00 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU — Wednesdays and Thursdays, Oct. 3 and 4; Oct. 31 and Nov. 1; Dec. 26 and 27, 1934; Jan. 23 and 24, 1935, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc-248m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA — Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770kc-389m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI — Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WKRC 550kc-545m; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.

CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS — Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO — Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY — Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WKY, 900kc-333m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KGDY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE — Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., KGFX, 630kc-476m.

WATERTOWN—Thursdays, 2:30-3:00 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc-248m.

Texas

AMARILLO — Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc-213m.

AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

CORPUS CHRISTI—Wednesdays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KRLD, 1040kc-288m.

DALLAS-FORT WORTH—Sundays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WFAA-WRAP, 800kc-375m.

FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:30-2:45 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc-242m.

HOUSTON — Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KPRC, 920kc-326m.

PORT ARTHUR—Sundays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., KPAC, 1360kc-238m.

SAN ANTONIO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KTSA, 550kc-545m.

SAN ANTONIO—Sundays, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WOAI, 1190kc-252m.

WESLACO — Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc-238m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Every other week, daily except Sunday, 6:30-6:45 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE — Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair weather, with slight temperature change tonight and Wednesday; gentle variable winds, mostly northerly.

New England States: Generally fair weather tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate north and northeast winds, and fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	81	New Orleans.	78	88
Bermuda	80	88	New York	64	84
Chicago	64	78	Norfolk, Va.	74	90
Denver	56	78	Philadelphia.	70	84
Helena, Mont.	44	72	St. Louis	68	76
Jacksonville.	74	86	St. Paul	60	65
Kansas City.	68	84	San Francisco	54	64
Los Angeles.	64	74	Washington.	70	86
Miami, Fla.	84	88			

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight time, Sept. 11.
B—Maximum, Sept. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:28 p. m., D. S. T.; height, 9.9 ft.
Wednesday, 1:50 a.m., D.S.T.; height, 9.4 ft.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Blue Room Echoes,	Baseball game.....	East - West polo
5:15	Recital program.....	string ensemble..	"Once Upon Time"	match, Ted Hus'g
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	The Tattered Man.	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong",
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Nursery Rhymes..	Political talk.....	CBS vocal trio....
6:00	NBC soloist; orch.....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music..	Scores; news review	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features.....	Features; news...	Political talk.....	Musical programs.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	Political talk.....	Balalaika Orch....
7:00	Sketch; news; music..	"Police Radio".....	Political talk.....	Baseball news.....
7:15	"Joe and Bateese"...	Gene and Glenn..	Golf report.....	Vera Van; orch....
7:30	Government talks.....	After Dinner Revue	Jack Smith; orch..	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Frank Buck.....	Big Freddy Miller.	Boake Carter, news	Organ recital.....
8:00	"Plain Clothes Girl,"	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA Civic Orches-
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	chestra; soloist...	Lace"; musicale..	tra concert.....
8:30	Political talk.....	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra,	Master of Mystery,
8:45	"Sky Road Show".....	his orchestra.....	vocal soloists.....	dramatic sketch..
9:00	Musical Moments with	"Function of FCC"	CBS piano team...	Local dance music.
9:15	Edgar Guest.....	Russian choir.....	CBS Rhythm Club	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt;	"Barnum & Jenny	Himber Orchestra;	Local dance music.
9:45	Robison Orchestra...	Lind," sketch.....	Joey Nash, tenor.	Baseball; news....
10:00	Pan-American Con-	"Vagabond King,"	Brotherhood of	George Givot; so-
10:15	cert: United States	Gladys Swarth-	Shoe and Allied	loist; orchestra...
10:30	Navy Band; Cuban	out,; soloists;	Craftsmen rally,	Melodic Strings,
10:45	vocal soloist.....	players; orchestra	from Brockton....	from Toronto.....
11:00	Reports; features.....	Forecasts; talks...	News Service.....	CBS speaker.....
11:15	Voice of Romance....	NBC dance music.	Scores; Rhymester.	Sign off.....
11:30	Anson Weeks and his	Carl Hoff and his	CBS speaker.....	.....
11:45	orchestra	orchestra	CBS dance music..	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:00 WEEI, "Two Seats in a Balcony"; vocal soloists; concert orchestra.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Chicago game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WBZ, International relay from Venice; Verdi's "Requiem," with Beniamino Gigli; choir; orchestra, conducted by Tullio Serafin.
4:45 WAAB, East-West polo matches, from Meadow Brook Club, Long Island.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:45 WNAC, Radio set fidelity demonstration, with Lucrezia Bori, soprano.
8:00 WBZ, "Plain Clothes Girl," serial network dramatic sketch.
8:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.
8:15 WNAC, Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:30 WNAC, Everett Marshall's Broadway Vanities; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Music Magic": vocal soloists; narrator; concert orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight," Fred Allen; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Mickey Cochrane on Pennant Race," baseball talk.
9:30 WBZ, "Where Do the Trolley Tracks Go?" dramatic fantasy.
9:30 WNAC, Pray and Braggiotti, French and Italian piano team.

Late Evening

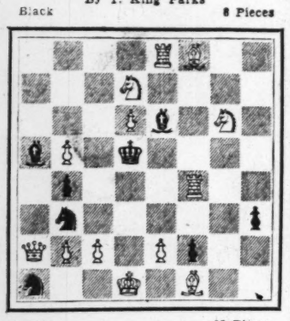
10:00 WBZ, Dennis King, songs and sketch; Louis Katzman's Orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Pat Barnes, master of ceremonies.
10:00 WNAC, Programs to and from Byrd expedition at Little America.
10:15 WBZ, Democratic-Republican series: political discussion from Washington.
10:30 WAAB, "Crusade Against Crime," dramatic sketch.
10:30 WBZ, "Partners," sketch by Radiana cast; soloist; organ.
10:30 WEEI, "The Other America," Edward L. Tomlinson; music.
11:30 WEEI, National Forum: speakers from Washington, D. C.

Chess

By **Frederick R. Chevalier**

Problem No. 1651
By T. King Parks

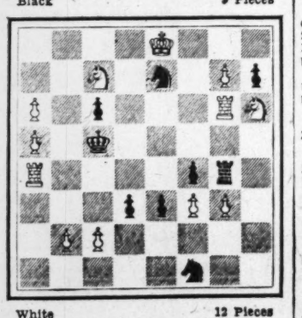
Black — 8 Pieces



White — 13 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Football Field, 1908)
A good key and pleasing afterplay

Problem No. 1652
By K. A. L. Kubbel

Black — 9 Pieces



White — 12 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Tichookeanskaja Zwerde, 1930)
The problems of this leading Russian composer are usually difficult and complicated.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1649. Q-QB
No. 1650. 1. K-Kt8 Kt-B6
2. K-B7
1. ——— Kt-B7
2. Q-Kt7
1. ——— others
2. QxP(Q4)ch

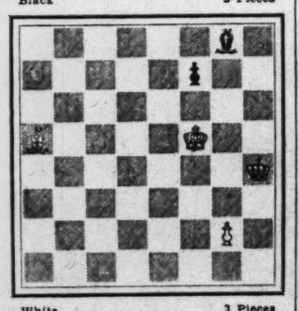
End-Game No. 216. White wins: 1 RxP, PxR; 2 Q-R7ch, Kt-Q2; 3 BxKt, Q-Kt (up to this point the solution was given in the text); 4 R-Kt7ch, KxR; 5 B-B8ch, K-R; 6 QxQ, and wins.

End-Games

This simple position actually ends in a mate in eight moves!

End-Game No. 217
By A. Sacconi

Black — 3 Pieces



White — 3 Pieces
White to play and win

Notes

Alfred C. Klahre of Brooklyn, N. Y., helped to celebrate the jubilee congress of the New York State Chess Association with a small pamphlet entitled "Early Chess in America," issued at the time of the celebration. This little work is excellent groundwork for a comprehensive history of American chess, to take its place beside "A Century of British Chess," reviewed in this column some weeks ago. Mr. Klahre naturally enough centers his account about New York, where chess is reported to have been a pastime in Dutch days as early as 1641. For the most part, the discussions revolve about D. W. Fiske, perhaps the most eminent of American chess historians; Sam Loyd, and Morphy. Mr. Klahre will be remembered as the author of the highly entertaining "Chess Potpourri."

From the Syracuse tournament:
Ruy Lopez

Horowitz White	Fine Black	Horowitz White	Fine Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	15 BxQ	Kt-Q6ch
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	16 K-Q	BxB
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	17 QxQKt	B-Kt5ch
4 B-R4	P-Q3	18 K-K	QR-K
5 P-B3	P-B4	19 K-B2	BxP
6 PxP	BxP	20 BxB	RxBch
7 P-Q4	P-K5	21 K-Kt3	P-KKt4
8 Kt-Kt5	P-Q4	22 P-KR3	B-K7
9 P-B3	P-K6(a)	23 Q-Q2	Kt-B4ch
10 P-KB4	B-Q3	24 K-R2	R-K6
11 Q-B3	Q-Q2	25 R-K	KR-K5
12 QxPch	KKt-K2	26 Kt-R3	P-Kt5
13 Kt-B3	CastlesKR	27 Kt-B2	Resigns
14 Kt-K5	KtxKt(b)		

(a) This appears to lose a pawn without compensation. An interesting continuation is now 9 . . . B-K2, and if 10 PxP, BxKt; 11 PxB, BxB; 12 QxB, Q-R5ch with the preferable game.
(b) A blunder. Black has nothing better than 14 . . . Q-K3, without much compensation for the lost pawn.

One of Lasker's losses in the recent Zurich tournament:

French Defense

Lasker White	Bogoljubow Black	Lasker White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	22 P-B3	QR-K
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	23

Friends in the Forest

THIS day I have been bidding farewell to trees. Up and down the familiar paths I have gone, through the shade and the shine, brushing among the ferns that stand in this late lush summer almost four feet high, finding a representative of each woodland tribe or kind to whom I might say a last friendly word and hoping that he or she would pass it on. Gladly should I think that I have spoken to each tree in its own language, like that Melampus of the Old World, who talked with all the creatures of the wood and comprehended their soft replies. And, at least, I have had some regard to these differing dialects: I did not address the twittering birches as I did the ponderous oak; and I had a different word for the little ground-hugging yew from that which I said to the hemlock, so dark and dreamy and romantic, out from whose upper branches the stars have swum and climbed during these summer nights like so many golden bees. To the maple at my cabin door I said one thing, and to the wild apple tree that has run away from man's control and has hidden deep down in the shadows of the glen I said another. But most emphatically and with fullest expectation of being understood I have spoken to the great white pine: "You, the patriarch, the guardian, eldest of all, keep faithful watch and ward throughout this year of my absence, as you did for a hundred years before I came."

IT IS A strange experience, this saying farewell to trees among whom one has dwelt familiarly for months on end and for whom one has labored as I have for these. It is impossible to serve even trees, I find, without the growth of an almost personal affection. Somehow they catch at the heart and hold it—oh, not as people do precisely, and yet in a similar way. For they, too, have their distinct and strongly marked characters, always to be allowed for, and in their range from the witty birch to the lordly centennial pine they form a kind of society. One thing that we must admire in them is their courteous deference one to another, which makes a well-conditioned woodland almost a model for the conduct of cultivated ladies and gentlemen; and another thing that we should equally admire is their self-respectful independence which forever prevents the elm, let us say, from striving to look like an oak. There is a sound and solidly based democracy in the forest, too, which is always kept from decline into mediocrity by a wise admixture of the aristocratic ideal. All trees have their due rights there, but there is no prejudice such as we sometimes find in human democracies against essential greatness. In so many ways do trees resemble people—of course, I mean people well-behaved and quiet and self-poised—that after I have been for some months among them, seeing far more of them than of my own kind, they become as it were my friends and companions. A little farther along this line and I should be fancying that there is no boundary between us. I try to stop short of that conclusion.

Is it entirely a fancy that we can establish some faint degree of friendship with these green and rustling people? Primitive societies have certainly thought the thing possible, and so did the early Greeks and Romans who looked to their trees for counsel and translated their answers into the music of flutes. Pierre de Ronsard spoke in terms of warmest comradeship to his thorn tree, to his laurel, and to the whole forest of Gastine. William Cowper addressed the Yardley Oak as a friend, and Victor de Laprade celebrated another oak in one of the noblest elegies of recent times. In almost our own day, John Muir thought and felt about trees as warmly as most of us do about persons. No; there is something more in this than fancy.

EVERYONE I suppose must discover the extreme difficulty that there usually is in recollecting vividly the appearance of even his closer human friends. There are times, to be sure, when most of us can do this with ease, bringing face after face into the focus of attention and holding it steadily there until it is dismissed; but then there are other times when we can scarcely do it at all. And yet I think—whatever the significance of the fact may be—that there is never a time when I myself cannot easily recall the images of at least a hundred trees that I have seen here and there in the world. At this moment I seem to see in all their details of form and color and motion the two elms that stood across the road from my father's door when I was a boy. From these I pass in a flash of time to the ilexes that surround Hadrian's Villa in Italy, to the black walnuts of the Niagara region, to the plane trees of Petrarch's Vaucluse, to the sequoias of California, to the oaks of Waverley in Massachusetts, to the elms of a certain tiny village near Oxford, and to the gigantic elm of Wethersfield in Connecticut. With perfect ease I can call up the smouldering gold of maples seen here and there in October, years and years gone by.

What this may prove I do not know, but certainly it does not show that I have cared more for trees than for men and women. It seems significant that my difficulty is greatest in recalling the faces of my closest friends; and I think this may be for the reason that in my association with them I have always attended rather to what their faces indicated than to the actual lineaments. With trees it has not been so. Because I could not hope to pierce beyond the outer semblance, I have fixed upon this alone.

AND SO IT is indeed only a faint friendship that can be established between a man and a tree—an echo or reflection of human relationships. We do well to remember this, to preserve the boundaries between man and nature, never allowing the sentimentalist to obliterate them. There is something strained and quixotic in Thoreau's pæan of praise to a scrub oak which suggests that he liked trees more because he liked men less. It is as though he hoped that men would overhear and feel chagrined. Rather would I take my stand with Socrates when he says in the *Phædrus:* "Trees, you know, and fields, cannot teach me anything; but men in cities can." There, assuredly, is good sense. It is the kind of sense that can last one through a twelvemonth, good for the rounded year and not merely for a summer vacation. And even in Wordsworth, from whom many would least expect it, we get occasionally this realization of the boundary between men and nature, as where he says:

Nor will I praise a cloud, however bright,
Disparaging Man's gifts and proper food;
Grove, isle, with every shape of sky-built dome,
Though clad in colors beautiful and pure,
Find in the heart of man no natural home.

ALL THIS I know, and I think it is the part of those who are fondest of the wildwood most emphatically to assert it. Let those whose association with trees is limited to a few days in the year join their voices in the romantic chorus which has been chanted for more than a century, now, in adulation of the wilderness; for me, after these two months of day-and-night-long dwelling in the woods, it will not do. What I find and feel as the result of this neighborhood is a reminder, an echo, a faint reflection, of human friendships. In another hour I shall be leaving for a year these hemlocks and birches and pines, for whom I have been toiling as a laborer toils during eight hours of every day throughout the summer. I have done my best for them, and they for me. It has been a hearty and a heartening companionship. Not for anything that might have been offered in its stead should I have missed it. And yet when I climb the path that takes me out of the wood, I shall look backward from the top without a pang; and, after a wordless farewell to these thousands of shadowy friends, I shall face forward right gladly toward the world of men.

ODELL SHEPARD.

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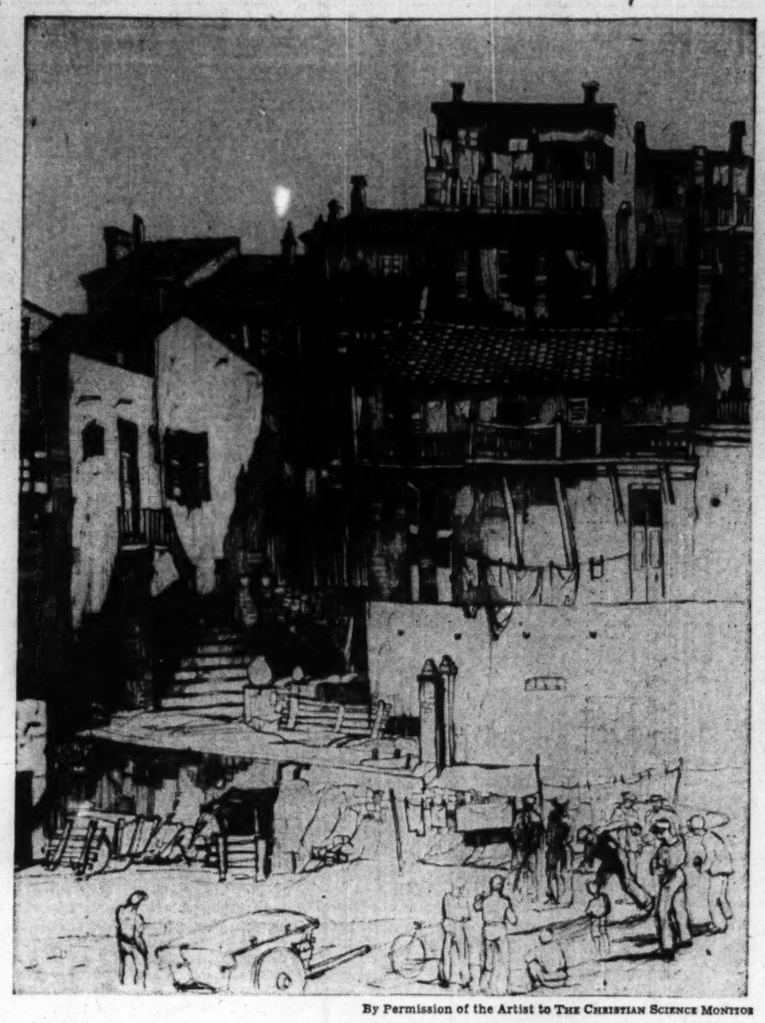
The Autumn Crocus

IN THE high woods that crest our hills,
Upon a steep rough slope of forest ground,
Where few flowers grow, sweet blooms today I found
Of the Autumn Crocus, blowing pale and fair,
Dim falls the sunlight there;
And a mild fragrance the lone thicket fills.

Languidly curved, the long white stems
Their purple flowers' gold treasure scarce display;
Lost were their leaves since, in the distant spring,
Their February sisters showed so gay.
Roses of June, ye too have followed fleet!
Forsaken now, and shaded as by thought,
As by the human shade of thought and dreams,
They bloom 'mid the dark wood, whose air has wrought
With what soft nights and mornings of still dew!
Into their slender petals that clear hue,
Like paleness in fresh cheeks; a thing
On earth, I vowed, ne'er grew
More delicately pure, more shyly sweet.

Child of the pensive autumn woods!
So lovely, though thou dwell obscure and lone.
And though thy flush and gaiety be gone;
Say, among flowers of the sad, human mind,
Where shall I ever find
So rare a grace? In what shy solitudes?

—LAWRENCE BINYON, in "Lyric Poems." (New York: Macmillan.)



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"HOUSES, SOUTHERN FRANCE": *An Etching by Redmond Stevens Wright*

FOR the authentic touch in etching, look for individuality of line. That quality is characteristic of Mr. Redmond Stevens Wright's plates. In "Houses, Southern France," may be noticed evidences of a personal emotion, yet an emotion that is steadily under firm mental guidance. In such a minor element as the lines of washing, with which Mr. Wright has varied his dark areas, he worked not in terms of decoration merely, but with an undercurrent of humorous appreciation for the grotesque shapes and folds of the garments strung out to dry. Response to eloquent line is evident in the quick, sure way he has set down the forms of the foreground, with its bowlers and lookers-on. The positions are those of persons unconscious that they are observed, and the variety of movement lends sparkle to a scene containing many dark dramatic passages. Because the artist thought of the age of those balconies, they sag with the passage of years, and the flight of stone steps echoes pictorially with the footfalls of generations.

Mr. Wright's taste is evident in his use of pattern. He never precisely repeats a shape, nor does he make the mistake of leaving a completely bounded area all in high light. He knows that the charm of pattern ends just before it is established in the beholder's eye, so he leaves something for us to do in completing his picture. Pleasure is heightened for us by our contribution to his intention. In his attainment of variety of accent in the use of light and shade, evident in the figure of the bowler in action, and in his instinctive avoidance of banal touches, Mr. Wright proves himself to be in the forefront of the younger American etchers. He entered Harvard University in 1923, there to specialize in art and architecture. He continued his education at the Art Institute, Chicago, and then made a painting and study trip in Europe. Since taking up etching in 1928, Mr. Wright has found subjects for his plates in Wyoming, Colorado, Mexico, Holland and France.

The Band Plays in Austria

WITHIN the whole divisional radius there was no more striking military band than that attached to Infantry Regiment No. X in the little Moravian county town of W——. Its bandmaster upheld the traditions of that race of Austrian military composers whose exact memories, ever on the alert for variations of stock tunes, enabled them to compose a new march every month. These marches were as alike as private soldiers. Most began with a roll of military drums, contained a tattoo accelerating to march time, ending on a rattle of kettle-drums their crisp, bright storm of army music. What, even more than his exceptional, his tenaciously copious inspiration, distinguished bandmaster Nechwal from his colleagues was the heartening and incisive seriousness with which he paraded his art. The slackness of many other bandmasters, who will allow a drum-major to conduct the first item of the programmes and await the second before they deign to lift a baton, seemed to Nechwal the clearest sign of the decadence of the Austrian Monarchy. No sooner had his band arranged itself properly in a circle, having planted the ornate feet of frail little music-stands in black streaks of earth between the wide paving-stones of the square, than in its midst stood its bandmaster, ready, his ebony baton with the silver knob discreetly raised. These open-air concerts all took place under the Chief District-Commissioner's balcony. And they all began with the Radetzky March. Although the march was so familiar that any member of the band could have played it through in his sleep without a conductor, their bandmaster still considered it necessary to follow every note of the score. In a burst of musical and military zeal, as though they were trying it over for the first time, he would cock his head, his eye, his baton, and direct the full force of all three on to any segment of the circle whose pivot he was which might seem in need of his direction. The bluff drums rolled, the sweet flutes piped, clear cymbals brayed. Rapturous smiles overspread the faces of his hearers, and their legs tingled to the beat. Though they loitered, it seemed to them that they marched. —JOSEPH ROTH, in "Radetzky March." Translated from the German by GEOFFREY DUNLOP. (London: Heinemann. New York: Viking.)

Guardians

THE natives said the trees would not beseem
Our house: "Jest two scrub oaks, mean trees of no
Account, askew an' awkward. Best to cut
'Em down!" We shook our heads. But in a way
They said the truth. The oaks which guard our walk
Have naught of symmetry. Their trunks are warped;
Their limbs, uncouth and twisted, long have grown
As wind and will inclined. And yet the two
Take on benignant beauties year by year—
Their lowest branches downward curve and sway
With such a gentle, beck'ning grace as if
To welcome and protect each one who comes
To lift our latch.

GEORGE B. C. RUGG.

Finding Employment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE true relation between employment and government—a question uppermost in the world today—became clear to one student of Christian Science at a time when a crisis in her own affairs coincided with a period of financial chaos and uncertainty. This person's imperative need appeared to be for employment and supply. With a change of national administration imminent and the prevalent uncertainty concerning the future of business, even the most optimistic executives seemed to share the fear that was paralyzing business activities. Many granted courteous interviews but seemed to feel it impossible to offer applicants for employment the smallest gleam of encouragement.

One day, after the new executive had taken office and immediately instituted radical and surprising measures, this student was in a Christian Science Reading Room, endeavoring to realize the permanence and continuity of man's activity. In the rush of a brief noon hour people could be seen from the window of this room passing along to and from their jobs. Watching them, the observer recognized that few of these busy people seemed to express the serenity and joy which she felt would be hers if she could find employment. Rather did their faces show a tensity of apprehension. Fear for the future was obviously belittling the security of the present. Suddenly, to the one watching, these anxious, hurrying people seemed little different in their needs from the multitudes who thronged Jesus, begging for deliverance from the bondage of lack, limitation, disease, and sin. The student began to recall the instances when Jesus healed humanity through his obedience to the law of Love and his recognition of its infallible government. Then came the thought that when Jesus was about his Father's business he had no human employer: he was busy working for the world!

With humility she realized that the selfish consideration of her own problems had blinded her to the opportunity for right mental activity which always exists, regardless of human circumstances. What more joyous employment could there be than the continuous realization of divine government, based on the law of Love? In the kingdom of heaven there is no crisis, no experimental processes, no possibility of failure or futility. As Mary Baker Eddy states in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 264, 265), "The universe of Spirit is peopled with spiritual beings, and its government is divine Science." In this government is no element of uncertainty. When man is seen to be subject to the divine government alone, then he must inevitably be seen as engaged in the business of reflecting good. This activity meets with no obstruction or suspension.

The unity of government with right thinking is shown in Mrs. Eddy's declaration of man's independence: "God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience" (*ibid.*, p. 106). And she makes this perfectly clear when she adds, "Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love."

The acknowledgment of God's power and law is, therefore, a component part of the righteous government which every earnest citizen desires for his home and his country. If every individual the world over would govern his own consciousness, excluding from it evil thoughts, and choosing for his mental associates only delegates of good, how quickly would individual problems of employment and the world's problems of government be adjusted!

In this self-government, each must recognize his neighbor, as well as himself, as a child of God, subject only to good, guided and sustained by divine Love. Recognizing divine Principle as power, everyone must support the right expression of government in human affairs and the recognition of one perfect Mind. Paul left no doubt of the importance of right thinking in world affairs when he wrote to Timothy, "I exhort therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks, be made for all men; for kings, and for all that are in authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty."

Uplifted by the new realization of Mind's control over the universe, the student who had thought that she needed employment was now busy replacing worried, discouraged thoughts with gratitude for God's unchanging government, which Christ Jesus proved bestows illimitable opportunity, supply, activity, health, harmony, and joy. During the days that followed, this employment was joyfully continued. When, within a week, a position of great opportunity was offered, it was accepted as undeniable proof that man has only to acknowledge God's government in order to experience its blessings. This work has continued to offer, in orderly, progressive continuity, wonderful unfoldment of opportunity and abilities.

Thus, in every instance where divine Love is recognized as supreme, its gracious benefits become manifest in individual experience. In proportion as good is enthroned in one's consciousness and belief in evil is cast out, and in so far as each individual exercises his divinely bestowed right of self-government, in just that degree will the government of nations be brought into obedience to the law of God. "By purifying human thought, this state of mind permeates with increased harmony all the minutiæ of human affairs" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 204). Thus does God's law guide the destiny of mankind in sure paths, so that all "may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Trouver une Occupation

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE VRAI rapport entre l'occupation et le gouvernement—question dont le monde se préoccupe beaucoup aujourd'hui—fut clairement perçu par une Scientiste Chrétienne à l'époque où ses propres affaires subissaient une crise et où la situation générale semblait passer par le chaos financier et l'incertitude. Cette personne avait en apparence absolument besoin de travail et de ressources. La nation était à la veille d'un changement d'administration; l'incertitude régnait concernant l'avenir des affaires, et les chefs d'entreprises les plus optimistes semblaient partager la crainte qui paralysait les affaires commerciales. Ils accueillaient avec courtoisie les demandes de travail, mais ils ne voyaient pas la possibilité d'offrir le moindre encouragement à celle qui se présentait devant eux.

Quelque temps après que le nouveau chef du gouvernement eut pris des mesures radicales et surprenantes, cette Scientiste alla dans une Salle de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne et s'efforça de réaliser que l'activité de l'homme est permanente et continue. C'était le milieu de la journée, et devant la fenêtre on pouvait voir passer rapidement les personnes qui allaient prendre leur repas ou retournaient au travail. Celle qui les observait vit que ces gens affairés n'exprimaient que rarement la sérénité et la joie qu'elle-même aurait ressenties si elle avait pu trouver un emploi. Au contraire, leur visage avait une expression tendue et inquiète. Evidemment la crainte de l'avenir troublait la sécurité du présent. Soudain l'observatrice vit que ces passants anxieux avaient des besoins fort semblables à ceux des foules qui se pressaient autour de Jésus, demandant qu'on les délivre de la pauvreté, des limitations, des maladies et du péché qui les asservissaient. Elle commença à se remémorer les cas où Jésus guérit l'humanité par son obéissance envers la loi de l'Amour dont il reconnaissait l'infaillible gouvernement. Alors cette pensée se présenta: quand Jésus s'occupait des affaires de son Père, il n'avait pas d'employeur humain: il travaillait pour le monde!

Elle vit avec humilité qu'elle s'était montrée égoïste en ce que ses problèmes personnels l'avaient aveuglée concernant l'activité mentale juste pouvant toujours être exercée, quelles que soient les circonstances. Y avait-il un travail plus heureux que la réalisation continue du gouvernement divin, basé sur la loi de l'Amour? Dans le royaume des cieux il n'existe ni crise, ni processus expérimental, ni possibilité d'échecs ou d'efforts inutiles. Comme Mary Baker Eddy le déclare dans le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, "l'univers de l'Esprit est peuplé d'êtres spirituels, et la Science divine en est le gouvernement" (pp. 264, 265). Ce gouvernement ne contient aucun facteur d'incertitude. Quand on voit que l'homme n'est sujet qu'au gouvernement divin, on doit inévitablement voir aussi qu'il est occupé à refléter le bien. Cette activité n'est jamais soit entravée soit interrompue.

L'unité qui existe entre le gouvernement et le penser juste est indiquée dans cette déclaration de Mrs. Eddy, proclamant l'indépendance de l'homme: "Dieu a doué l'homme de droits inaliénables, parmi lesquels on compte le gouvernement de soi-même, la raison et la conscience" (*ibid.*, p. 106). Et pour rendre ceci parfaitement clair, l'auteur ajoute: "L'homme n'est bien gouverné par lui-même que lorsqu'il est bien guidé et gouverné par son Créateur, la Vérité et l'Amour divins."

Reconnaître le pouvoir et la loi de Dieu est donc un des facteurs du gouvernement juste que tout bon citoyen souhaite pour son foyer et sa nation. Si dans le monde entier chacun gouvernait normalement sa propre conscience, excluant les pensées mauvaises et ne choisissant comme associés mentaux que les délégués du bien, avec quelle rapidité les problèmes individuels concernant le travail et les problèmes mondiaux du gouvernement trouveraient leur solution!

Dans ce gouvernement individuel, chacun doit reconnaître que son prochain est comme lui-même un enfant de Dieu, soumis au bien seul, guidé et protégé par l'Amour divin. Reconnaissant que le pouvoir appartient au Principe divin, tous doivent soutenir la vraie expression du gouvernement dans les affaires humaines et voir qu'il existe un seul Entendement parfait. Paul fit ressortir nettement l'importance du penser juste dans les affaires du monde lorsqu'il écrivit à Timothée: "Je recommande donc, avant toutes choses, qu'on fasse des requêtes, des prières, des supplications et des actions de grâces pour tous les hommes, pour les rois et pour tous ceux qui exercent l'autorité, afin que nous puissions mener une vie paisible et tranquille, en toute piété et en toute honnêteté."

Cette nouvelle réalisation du fait que l'Entendement gouverne l'univers éleva la pensée de la Scientiste Chrétienne; elle avait cru qu'il lui fallait un emploi, mais désormais elle s'occupa de remplacer les pensées soucieuses et découragées par la reconnaissance concernant l'immuable gouvernement divin, qui prévoit des perspectives illimitées, l'abondance, l'activité, la santé, l'harmonie, la joie, comme Jésus-Christ l'a prouvé. Pendant quelques jours, elle poursuivit avec joie cette occupation. Avant la fin de la semaine, on lui offrit une position dont les perspectives étaient vastes et qu'elle accepta comme preuve indéniable de ce fait: il suffit que l'homme reconnaisse le gouvernement de Dieu pour qu'il en ressente les bénédictions. Dès lors ce travail n'a cessé d'offrir, dans un ordre progressif et continu, des possibilités et des capacités dont le développement a été merveilleux.

Ainsi, chaque fois qu'on reconnait la suprématie de l'Amour divin, ses bienfaits pleins de grâce se manifestent dans les circonstances individuelles. Le bien doit avoir la première place dans notre conscience et la croyance au mal doit en être chassée; dans la mesure où chacun de nous exercera le droit que Dieu lui donne de se gouverner soi-même selon la justice, le gouvernement des nations se soumettra à la loi de Dieu. "En purifiant les pensées humaines, cet état mental fait pénétrer une harmonie croissante dans toutes les minuties des affaires humaines" (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 204). Ainsi la loi divine guide la destinée du genre humain dans des voies certaines, afin que tous puissent mener "une vie paisible et tranquille, en toute piété et en toute honnêteté."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Net Losses Generally Prevail in Irregular Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Line of Least Resistance Is Still Downward

Stock Prices Slide Off a Point or More in Uneven Market

By Forrest Price

The line of least resistance still points downward.

The stock market today was a restless affair. You might call it irregular. But, after a period of rising and falling prices, net results before the close showed many declines of a point or more.

Transfers for the day amounted to about 600,000 shares.

The metal shares once more held the center of the stage. U. S. Smelting, for example, dropped nearly 4 points at one time, moved upward again until it showed a gain of 2 points. Howe Sound moved up 2 points. Dome lost 1½. Eastman Kodak dropped 2.

At one time Manhattan Elevated was up more than a point. It sagged off later.

California Packing distinguished itself by advancing more than a point while nearly everything else moved lower.

Passing of the preferred dividend of American Woolen was responsible for a slump of 3⅜ in that stock. Hazel Atlas declined more than 5 points before rallying.

Before a mild rally set in, losses of a point or more were sustained by Commercial Investment Trust, Grant Stores, Western Union, Lehman, National Steel, Mesta Machine Allied Chemical and Wilson.

There were no spectacular price changes in the bond department, but such as they were registered on the down side. The U. S. Government issues were generally heavy. A few corporate loans improved slightly.

Commodity markets generally were spotty. The grains moved narrowly. Cotton was steady.

A mixture of favorable and unfavorable news permeates the day's developments. The continuance of the textile strike does not lend hope to the constructively inclined. Neither does the Government's estimate of the corn crop showing the lowest yield in 53 years.

On the other side of the picture may be seen the growing volume of retail sales. Also the Federal Reserve member bank condition statement just issued shows a substantial increase in commercial loans and "all other" loans, indicating an increased credit expansion.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—Financial markets shuffled through an irregular performance today as most traders continued to hold aloof from the speculative box office.

Interpretations of political and economic news varied considerably. Stocks were quite lively in the first hour or so, with overnight selling orders in the metals shaking this group down 1 to 3 or more points. Support appeared for the more depressed issues later, however, and early losses were more than cancelled in several instances.

Smelting Rallies

Shares of U. S. Smelting, after being off nearly 4 points, recovered for a gain of 1. Howe Sound, Cerro de Pasco and American Smelting also came back for advances of fractions to around a point. Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, N. Y. Central, Case, Loew's, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Johns-Manville, Montgomery Ward and National Distillers were a trifle higher. Allied Chemical yielded a point, as did Evans Products. U. S. Steel, American Can, du Pont, Sears Roebuck, Western Union, Union Pacific and many others were unchanged to slightly lower.

Bond Prices Slip

Prices slipped a little over a large section of the bond list today. Trading was slow except in scattered issues.

The easier trend which appeared in the U. S. Government list near the close yesterday carried into the early dealings today. A fairly large turnover in Treasury 3s, 1951-55, resulted in a decline of ½ point. A ¾ point loss carried the 3½s to 100.4 and the 4s to 106.10. There were small recessions in some other Treasury issues. Called Liberty Fourth 4¼s were down ¼ of a point at 100.30. Home Loan and Federal Farm Mortgage bonds were off from 10-32ds to 20-32ds of a point.

In the corporate division the lower price level appeared due to the familiar paucity of buying interest. Some loans gave up a point or so, although the majority of decines in the more popular trading mediums were confined to a fractional range.

On the lower side were some obligations of Chesapeake & Ohio, Erie, Columbia Gas & Electric, Baltimore & Ohio, Northern Pacific, Postal Telegraph, Southern Railway, Union Pacific and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

Slightly higher prices were paid for National Dairy Products 5¼s, North American 5s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, and St. Paul 5s.

Argentine, Austrian, German and Polish loans improved a little in quiet trading. Japan 6½s and British 5½s eased.

Bond Averages

(Copyright, 1934, Standard Statistics Co.)

	20 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	60 Total
Monday	82.6	79.4	87.9	83.3
Week ago	82.7	80.6	88.2	83.8
Month ago	82.2	78.8	86.8	82.6
Year ago	75.2	78.8	82.6	78.8
Two years ago	80.4	72.2	85.7	78.7
Three years ago	81.4	92.1	98.7	90.7
High (1934)	83.9	90.0	90.6	88.1
Low (1934)	72.6	74.1	77.2	74.8
High (1933)	77.1	84.9	88.5	83.4
Low (1933)	58.3	57.0	74.1	63.6
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	86.2	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5

(1926 average equals 100)

Lerner Store Sales

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—Lerner Stores Corporation reports sales for the month of August of $1,886,996, compared with $1,655,685 for the corresponding period in 1933. This is an increase of 14 per cent. For the eight months' period sales totaled $16,964,250 compared with $13,921,946 for the like period of 1933, an increase of 21.3 per cent.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.11	Last Sept.10
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	900	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6⅝
34½	16	2	Adams Millis	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	33½
11⅜	7⅝	..	Addressograph	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
17⅝	3½	..	Advance Rumely	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
106¼	91¼	3	Air Reduction	1100	97	96½	97	97
23¾	16¾	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	11200	17¾	16¾	17⅛	16¾
5⅛	1⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	800	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
14½	8⅝	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	3400	7	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
14¾	5	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
160¾	120	.6	Allied Chem	800	127	126	126	127¼
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	1200	12	11½	11½	12
45	25	1g	Amal Leather pf	100	27½	27½	27½	..
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	400	44½	44½	44¼	45
23½	13⅝	..	Am Bank Note	1800	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	1200	8¼	8¼	8⅜	8
38	19⅞	.80	Am Brake S&F	700	22	22	22	23
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	2400	96½	95¼	96¾	96½
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	15½	15¼	15½	15⅝
62½	30¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	3000	34½	34	34⅝	34½
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
13⅜	6½	..	Am & For Pow	7900	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
42¼	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	20½	20½	20½	20¾
11	4⅜	..	Am International	1500	6¼	6	6	6⅜
1½	⅜	..	Am La France	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	800	7¾	7	7	7¾
12¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	7900	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
26¼	11	1¼	Am P&L $6 pf	400	11½	11	11	11⅛
24⅞	13	1½	Am P&L $6⅝ pf	500	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13⅜
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	13600	12⅜	12¼	12½	12½
42¼	17¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	3900	16⅛	16¼	16¼	16½
2⅜	⅞	..	Am Ship & Com	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	400	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	19
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	10400	33⅞	32¾	33⅛	33¼
98½	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	96½	96½	96½	..
26½	10¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	12½	12	12	13¼
81	59½	2	Am Steel F pf	10	67	67	67	..
44¼	27	2	Am Stores	100	42	4 2	pe	..
72	48	2	Am Sugar Ref	300	63	63	63	64½
121¾	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	120½	120½	120½	120½
125¼	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	2800	113	111¾	113	111¾
13	3	h	Am Type Fndrs	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
27⅝	14½	1	Am Wat W & E	900	15⅝	15	15	15⅛
17¼	7	..	Am Woolen	1000	8⅛	8	8	8¼
83¾	39½	..	Am Woolen pf	1400	39¾	30½	38	41⅜
17½	2⅞	h	Am Writ Pap pf	300	3¾	3½	3½	..
9	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4½	4½	4½	..
50½	37½	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	39	39	39	..
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	3200	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	11¼
24¾	13⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	100	15½	15½	15⅛	15¾
6⅜	3½	..	Armour Ill A	17400	6¼	5⅞	6	6
64⅜	46¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	4900	61½	60¾	6½	61⅜
7⅞	5⅜	..	Armour Ill pf	900	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛
8¾	3	..	Arnold Constable	800	4¾	4	4	4½
9¾	4¼	..	Art Metal Const	20	4¼	4¾	4¾	..
73⅜	45¼	2	Atchison T&SF	9200	48½	47¼	48½	47⅝
90	70⅝	5	Atchison pf	800	74¾	74½	74½	74⅞
16	5	..	Atl Gulf & W I	190	7¼	7¼	7¾	8
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	2900	24½	23½	23¾	24
55½	35¼	2b	Atlas Powder	300	43	43	43	43½
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	—	22⅞	21½	22¼	22
16¾	7	..	Austin Nichols	—	11½	11¼	11¼	..
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	—	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅛
			—B—					
16½	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	2200	7½	7¼	7¾	7⅜
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	7000	17	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
37⅞	16⅜	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1900	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	17
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	40	22	22	22	..
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	3800	6⅝	6¼	6	6½
19⅜	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	1900	17⅜	16⅝	17¼	16¾
15¼	8⅝	..	Belding Hem	1600	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	11
22½	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	3400	11⅜	11½	11⅜	12
19½	12⅜	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½
34¼	26	1½	Best & Co	400	31½	31	31	32
49½	25¼	1¾g	Bethlehem Steel	10400	28	27⅛	27¾	27
82	55	..	Beth Steel pf	500	60¼	60¼	60¼	..
40	19½	1b	Bigelow Sanford	170	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½
107½	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	10	100½	100½	100½	..
10¼	7⅜	..	Boeing Airplane wi	1200	8½	7⅝	8½	8
68¾	48	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1600	48½	48⅜	48⅜	48½
86	76	4f	Bon Ami A	200	84	83½	83½	..
28¼	19⅞	1.60†	Borden	7800	24½	24⅛	24⅜	24½
20⅝	16⅝	1	Borg Warner	1300	19¾	19½	19½	19⅞
19⅜	12	1	Briggs Mfg	4400	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	16
24⅞	14	1	Briggs & Strat	200	18	18	18	19
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	6400	42¾	41¾	42¾	42
97	82⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	91	91	91	..
8⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	1600	5	5	5	5⅜
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	600	4	4	4	4
9¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	1600	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	40	22	22	22	22
7¾	2½	..	Budd Wheel	700	2½	2½	2½	..
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	400	7½	7½	7½	7½
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	10800	11⅜	11	11⅛	11¼
3⅞	1⅛	..	Bush Terminal	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2⅛	2	2	..
67⅝	40	..	Byers pf	10	44	44	44	..
			—C—					
44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	2900	38¾	37	38⅜	37
1¾	½	..	Callahan Z & L	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
6⅜	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	600	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&S	100	7	7	7	7⅛
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	100	15	15	15	15
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	3600	13¼	13	13¼	13⅛
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	100	32	32	32	32
10¼	5⅝	..	Capital Admin	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	2400	40	38	40	38¼
33⅜	23½	1	Caterpillar Trac	1400	24¾	24	24¼	24¾
44⅞	17½	..	Celanese Corp	2600	19½	18¾	18⅞	19½
52⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	200	24	24	24	..
43⅜	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	9000	37½	36¾	38½	36⅜
7⅜	3¼	..	Csertain-Teed	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3600	42⅛	42	42¼	42⅛
8	1⅝	h	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2½	2½	2½	..
5½	2	..	Chi & Nor West	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	3½	3	3	..
13¼	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2200	5	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
15	4½	..	Chi & N'westrn	1600	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅞
28	8¼	..	Chi &2N'west pf	400	11	11	11	11
9⅞	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu Tpf	100	16½	16½	16½	17
6¼	2	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	2½	2½	2½	..
8	2	h	Chi Ri&P 6%	300	3	2⅞	2¾	3⅛
9⅝	3¼	h	Chi Ri&P 7%	400	3¾	3½	3½	..
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	700	26½	26¼	26¼	27⅜
11⅝	3¾	..	Childs Company	100	5	5	5	..
17⅜	10¼	..	Chile Copper	20	12	12	12	..
60⅜	29¼	1¶	Chrysler	23600	31½	30½	31½	30⅝
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	900	19¼	19	19	..
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	79	79	79	..
2½	½	..	City Stores	600	¾	¾	¾	⅝
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	500	14	12½	14	13⅞
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	1100	11	10¾	11	11
8¾	3⅜	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	4½	4½	4½	..
33¼	15	..	Colo & So 1pf	40	20	20	20	..
19¼	7¾	..	Columbia Gas	5800	8¾	8¼	8⅜	8½
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	62	62	62	63
77½	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	1500	63½	63	63¼	63¼
35½	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	1400	26	25⅜	25½	25¼
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	200	48⅞	48	48⅜	..
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	1 00	28	28	28	..
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	2600	54⅜	53¼	54	55
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	12200	19¼	18⅝	19¼	19
33	1½	..	Comwith & So	3600	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
52½	21½	6	Comwlth & Sou pf	200	35	35	35	35½
31½	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1900	26¾	26¼	26½	26½
5¾	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3	3	3	3
47⅜	25⅝	2	Consol Gas	8200	26	25¾	26	25⅞
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	200	89⅜	88¾	89⅜	..
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Oil	4800	8⅜	8	8	8½
2½	⅝	..	Consol Textile	300	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
13⅜	6½	..	Container A	300	8	8	8	8
5¾	2⅜	..	Container B	900	3	3	3	3
14⅝	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	400	6	6	6	6
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	2500	1	1	1	..
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	300	50½	50½	50½	..
63¼	62½	3	Cont Can	1700	79½	78½	79¼	79½
11¾	6	..	Cont Dia Fibre	1400	6¼	6	6	6
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
22¾	15¾	.25b	Cont Oil	5600	17	16½	17	17
51	43	3	Corn Exchange	270	44	43	43	44¼
58½	53½	3	Corn Products	1200	58	57⅝	58	57⅞
9⅞	3⅝	..	Costy	900	5½	5	5	5
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	300	32½	32	32	32
6⅜	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerback	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
9⅞	2½	..	Cuban Am Sug	2100	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	300	16¾	16¼	16¼	16¼
85¾	43½	4¼g	Curtis Pub pf	400	82¾	82	82¾	..
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2900	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
13¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1600	7⅜	6⅞	7	7¼
91	80¼	7	Cushman 7%	100	81¼	81	81	..
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	13½	13½	13½	14½
			—D—					
13¾	4⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	5	5	5	5
101⅝	79	4	Eastman Kodak	1100	97½	96½	96½	97½
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	143	143	143	..
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	700	14¼	14	14	14½
19½	6¼	..	Ettingen Schild	100	8½	8½	8½	..
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	15100	22⅞	22	22⅞	22
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	90	97	97	97	..
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	1500	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
9½	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	600	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
9¾	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1300	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
19¾	7	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	8	7⅞	8	8
21	8½	..	Elec Pow & L Pf	100	9	9	9	9
52	36	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	37	37	37	37
63	45	3	Endicott Johnson	200	45	45	45	45
127½	120	7	Endicott John pf	30	125	134¾	124¾	..
10⅝	5	.40	Equitable Off Big	300	5½	5	5½	..
24⅞	10½	..	Erie RR	1200	11¾	10⅝	10⅝	11½
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	300	9	9	9	9
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	2200	15½	15	15¼	16½
			—F—					
12½	4	..	Fairbanks pf	20	5½	4¾	4¾	5
61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	40	40	40	..
11¼	4	..	Fed Lt & Trac	400	5½	5½	5½	..
62	34⅛	6	Fed Lt &Tr pf	10	45	45	45	45
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phs F In	100	26½	26¼	26¼	26½
21⅝	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	600	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜
86	66	6	Firstn T&R pf A	200	79½	79½	79½	..
69¼	54¼	2½e	First Nat Stores	100	64	61¼	61¼	64¾
17⅜	2	h	Follansbee B	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
21	10½	..	Food Mach	2000	16	16	16	16½
17½	6½	.85b	Foundation	300	8	8	8	8
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
50⅝	26⅞	2	Freeport Texas	200	28¾	28	28	29¼
33½	14	..	Fuller pr pf	10	20	20	20	19½
19⅝	8	..	Fuller 5pf	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
			—G—					
20	10½	..	Gamewell	10	11	11	11	11
11½	5⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
43⅞	30	1	Gen Am Trans	300	31½	30	31½	31⅝
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	300	15½	15¼	15¼	15⅝
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	10	104	104	104	..
14⅜	8	.50b	Gen Baking	400	8	8	8	8
10½	5¾	..	Gen Bronze	500	6¼	6	6	6¼
6½	2¼	..	Gen Cable	100	3	3	3	3
25½	16⅞	.80	Gen Electric	17500	18	17½	18	17¾
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	12½	12½	12½	12½
36⅛	28	1.80	Gen Foods	1800	29⅞	29	29¾	29
1⅜	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
19	6¼	..	Gen G & E cv pf	200	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14½
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	200	56	55	56	56
42	34⅝	1	Gen Motors	27500	28¾	27½	28¼	27⅝
103⅛	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	100¼	100¼	100½	100¼
5½	2½	..	Gen Pub Service	300	2½	2½	2½	..
3⅜	1	..	Gen Realty	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
19½	10	1	Gen Refract ct	300	12¼	12⅛	12¼	12¼
12¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	800	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼
36⅜	13⅜	1¶	Gliddan	1800	22⅞	22½	22½	22⅝
1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.11	Last Sept.10
104	83	7	Glidden ppf	20	12½	103½	103½	103½
9⅛	3¾	..	Global (Adolf)	900	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅝
23	16¾	1.30	Gold Dust	1000	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17¼
18	8	..	Goodrich	1900	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	9¾
41¾	18½	..	Goodyear	7500	20½	19⅞	20½	19⅞
86¼	64	4	Goodyear 1pf	1500	69	69	69	..
4½	1½	..	Graham Paige	300	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
13⅜	8½	..	Granby	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
8¾	4	..	Grand Union	300	5	5	5	5½
40¾	30	1*	Grant (WT)	800	30½	29	29¼	31¼
32½	12¾	..	Great Nor pf	4800	14½	13⅝	14	13⅝
15½	8½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	2000	11¾	11	11⅜	11
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	1000	39	38¼	39	39
3½	¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
16¼	5	..	Gulf Mobile & N	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
83	47	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	20	62	62	62	..
			—H—					
8¼	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	200	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	1600	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6½
101¾	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	100	99	99	99	100
62¼	19¾	..	Hat Corp pf	10	52	52	52	..
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
96⅞	74	6	Hazel Atlas	200	77	74	74	79¼
12b	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	124¼	124⅞	124½	124
10¼	9¾	..	Holland Furnace	400	5⅝	5½	5⅝	6
13	5¼	.50b	Hollander	600	8¼	8	8	8½
23¼	11	1.25g	Houdaille Her A	300	18	18	18	18
6⅞	2⅜	..	Houdaille Her B	400	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	4
29¾	12½	..	Houston Oil	300	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15
5⅝	2½	..	Houston Oil new	200	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
67¼	35½	3	Howe Sound	9500	49⅞	47⅝	49¼	48¾
12¼	4⅞	..	Hudson & Man	200	6	6	6	7
24½	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	4500	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞
7¼	1⅞	..	Hupp Motors	600	2½	2½	2½	2½
			—I—					
38⅞	13⅝	..	Ill Central	1900	16¼	15½	16¼	15½
30½	19⅜	1.68	Indus Rayon	500	22¾	22¼	22⅝	23
73⅝	50	2	Ingersoll-Rand	500	54	53	53	54
6⅞	3	..	Inspiration Cop	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
15⅞	5½	.h	Interboro Rap S	17500	13½	14⅜	15¼	14⅞
3⅞	2¼	..	Intercon Rub	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
11¼	4¼	..	Interlake Iron	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
6½	2	..	Int Agr Corp	200	3	3	3	3¼
37¼	15	..	Int Agr

Commerce and Finance

Jordan Says Federal Policies Cause of Unemployment Today

Business and Industry

Billion Increase In U. S. Treasury Receipts in 1934

Year's Collections Total $2,672,239,194—N. Y. Has 41 P. C. Upturn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—Collections of internal revenue in all states in the fiscal year 1934 showed heavy increases as compared with the year 1933, according to a preliminary statement made public yesterday by the Treasury Department.

Miscellaneous internal revenue collections totaled $1,493,790,969, an increase of $610,743,148 over 1933.

Income taxes totaled $817,025,339, an increase of $70,233,935.

Processing taxes for the benefit of agriculture, collected for the first time in 1934, netted $371,422,885.

The total of all three collections for the year was $2,672,239,194, an increase for 1934, including the first year's processing taxes, of $1,052,399,970.

New York Heaviest Contributor

The heaviest contributor was New York State, paying $528,994,948 of the total internal revenue and income tax collections, an increase of 41 per cent over the previous year.

Some states showed an even greater percentage increase. West Virginia, which paid $40,237,539, showed an advance of 111 per cent, the highest for any state.

North Carolina paid $230,632,858 which gives it a ranking next to New York. This was an advance, however, of only 8 per cent over last year. The third in rank was Pennsylvania, which paid in $183,687,536, an increase of 61 per cent over the previous year.

Estate taxes showed a sharp advance, rising to $103,985,288 in 1934 from $28,693,061 in the previous year, due to the higher rates in the 1932 Revenue Act becoming fully effective, the capital stock tax in the National Recovery Act, which yielded $80,168,344, no similar tax being levied in the preceding year; the 5 per cent tax on dividends, also a part of the National Recovery Act, which yielded $50,229,122; the gasoline tax, with the additional emergency levy of ½ cent a gallon, which produced $77,645,622 more in 1934 than in 1933, and the taxes on distilled spirits and wines and fermented malt liquors.

Cotton Leads Processing Tax

The tax on distilled spirits in 1934 totaled $85,960,064 and on distilled wines, $3,991,683, to total of $89,951,747, as compared with but $8,021,550 in 1933, preceding repeal.

Collections imposed during 1934 under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act were as follows:

Commodity	Total Receipts
Wheat	$117,621,174
Cotton	144,787,232
Tobacco	18,088,426
Hogs	77,034,611
Field corn	4,496,193
Paper and jute	9,244,830
Sugar beets and sugar cane	170,416
Total	$371,422,885

Additional assessments resulting from office audits and field investigations in 1934 totaled $328,128,720, as compared with $357,581,305 in 1933, the major item being $279,911,171 for income taxes.

Total refunds for 1934 for taxes illegally collected in that and previous years aggregate $47,194,722, the largest item being $40,810,312 in income tax refunds.

For collecting internal revenues, exclusive of the processing taxes, the cost was $1.25 per $100, as compared with $1.85 for the fiscal year 1933.

Pearson Says Price Adjustment Present Need for Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—The discrepancy in the price structure, due to increasing demand for gold and decrease in the world's supply of commodities, is impeding recovery and the most urgent need in the United States today is establishment and maintenance of the price structure "in order that agriculture and industry can put the unemployed back to work," according to Mr. F. A. Pearson, of Cornell University.

In a statement made public by the Committee For the Nation, Mr. Pearson, long-time associate of Dr. George F. Warren, whose monetary theories caused sharp criticism of the Roosevelt Administration on many occasions, analyzes the relations between prices, wages, salaries and other earnings.

"If the index of farm prices, wholesale prices of basic commodities and the cost of living were all in adjustment at an index of 140-150 per cent of pre-war," Mr. Pearson says, "the farmer would not object to city wages which are double pre-war; the manufacturer would employ the most of unemployed laborers at a wage which would soon be more than double pre-war; employed laborers at double pre-war wages could take the products of agriculture and industry and meet taxes and interest payments on their homes, and the creditors could collect their interest and principal payments."

Application Time For Seed Loans Is Extended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 — The Farm Credit Administration has given farmers in the drought areas until Oct. 15 to make application for loans for the purchase of winter seed wheat, rye or barley, or for summer fallowing, or both. The cut-off date was previously set for Sept. 15.

The loans for the purchase of winter wheat, etc., and for summer fallowing are being made in both the primary and secondary drought areas and disbursed from the $40,000,000 crop loan appropriation of 1934. This fund is also being used in the secondary areas to make feed loans.

Administration Critic

Underwood

Dr. Virgil Jordan
President of the National Industrial Conference Board

Senate Banking Committee Hits Revenue Agents

Declares They Are Guilty of Laxity in Enforcing Income Tax Law

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee charge internal revenue agents with "laxity in enforcement," for accepting "without examination" income tax returns prepared by J. P. Morgan & Company.

A lengthy review of evidence that officials of the Morgan company, Kuhn, Loeb & Company and the National City Bank of New York "avoided" income taxes by "a variety of methods" was presented by the committee.

The fifth installment of the committee's report on its stock market investigation said the internal revenue agents accepted Morgan-prepared returns "on the assumption that preparation by that firm ipso facto established the correctness."

Not Enough Scrutiny

"Many returns, particularly of partners in large banking houses, were exempted from adequate scrutiny," the committee said.

"When examinations were made, the time devoted to them was comparatively short, in view of the wealth of the taxpayers and the complex nature of their transactions.

"Thus, in 1930, according to the bureau's own records, one day was spent in checking the partnership return of J. P. Morgan & Company and Drexel & Company—the most powerful banking groups in the world.

"This return was not subjected to any field examination, and apparently the agent's explanation was sufficient to satisfy the Internal Revenue Bureau that none was necessary."

Citing that since the hearings were held, Congress had enacted certain reforms in legislation and administration to prevent tax avoidance, the report said:

Need For Reform

"The need for reform, either in the law or its method of enforcement, or both, was made abundantly clear when the income tax returns of some of the leaders of American finance for the years since 1929 were examined by the sub-committee.

"For the year 1929, the partners of J. P. Morgan & Co. collectively paid about $11,000,000 in taxes to the Federal Government. For the year 1930, 17 Morgan partners, including J. P. Morgan, paid no tax, and five paid aggregate taxes of about $56,000. For the year 1931, not a single Morgan partner paid any tax. For the year 1932 not a single Morgan partner paid any tax.

"For the year 1929, the partners of Kuhn, Loeb & Company collectively paid about $1,900,000 in taxes. For the year 1930, four Kuhn, Loeb partners, including Otto H. Kahn, paid no tax, and four paid aggregate taxes of about $100,000; for the year 1931, six Kuhn, Loeb partners paid no tax, and the other paid taxes totaling less than $2000. A similar situation prevailed in 1932."

Charles E. Mitchell, at the time chairman of the National City Bank, the report said, "sold his wife in 1929, 18,300 shares of National City Bank stock at a loss of $2,872,305.

"This transaction, Mr. Mitchell admitted, was entered for the express purpose of establishing the loss for income tax purposes."

U.S.-Central American Pacts are Considered

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 — The State Department has officially added Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to the list of foreign nations with whom negotiations have been scheduled looking to reciprocal trade agreements. These additions bring the list to nine. Already on it are Brazil, Belgium, Haiti and Colombia. A pact with Cuba has been completed and is in effect.

The five countries named today are all heavy coffee producers whose exports to the United States have suffered a severe decline since 1929.

Persons interested in the proposed negotiations are privileged to file briefs with the State Department until Oct. 15. Open hearings will be held Oct. 22, the same date already set for hearings on the Brazilian negotiations.

Says Unemployment Artificial, The Fault of Federal Policy

Dr. Virgil Jordan, National Industrial Conference Head, Declares There Would Be Labor Shortage If It Were Not for Governmental Interference

By Marjorie Robinson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—Were it not for government policies, there would be a labor shortage in the United States, instead of a jobless army of 8,000,000, according to Dr. Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., in a special interview with the Monitor today.

Dr. Jordan, who for so long has been pointing out the serious implications of some of the policies of the New Deal, is one of the country's outstanding economists. The organization which he heads is a leading statistical and analytical organization, and it has a high reputation in Europe also. It is sponsored by American industry.

Insurance Fund Not Feasible

Assuming that unemployment reserve funds were set up and collected by some federal agency, Dr. Jordan discussed the problem of investing such a huge fund. This money would have to be invested in short-term government securities, he said, so that they could be readily sold in depression times in order to pay the unemployed.

He declared, however, that there was "no way of carrying nine or ten million unemployed people in this country for three or four years out of any fund that can be collected in normal times." In a long depression, eventually the funds would give out, as they did in Great Britain, and then the Government could only find recourse in borrowing or manufacturing money to pay the unemployed.

Dr. Jordan was far more interested in how the problem of unemployment itself could be solved than how such a large number of people who are now without jobs could be taken care of financially.

"The only real insurance against unemployment is to have jobs," he said, commenting that this was a truer statement than it sounded.

Two Ways to Do It

Asked how there could be enough jobs to go around in this country, Dr. Jordan replied that there were two ways.

"One is to have business enterprise go ahead without being bulldozed and kicked around, with confidence thus destroyed, and the other is for the Government to give everybody a job, which means that we should have another Italy or Russia."

Enlarging upon his argument that "there is a real labor shortage in this country at the present time," the economist condemned the attitude of the Government which "doesn't encourage people to invest their own money or borrow money to employ people."

"If all the businesses and industries in the country were encouraged to go ahead to carry out their plans and prospects for expansion of markets and improvement of their machinery and equipment, we would find we did not have enough labor," Dr. Jordan continued. "The reason for this is that we have cut off immigration for several years and the population is declining with a decreased birth rate.

Is Artificial Condition

"Our unemployment today is an artificial unemployment created by the Government," Dr. Jordan declared.

"All the discouragement, prejudice, incrimination, incitement of labor disturbances, disruption of normal coöperative relations between employer and employee are tending to increase unemployment. That is why there is artificial unemployment because it is created by government policies.

"The Government has the attitude that 'we have to watch these fellows who employ people to see that they don't get away with anything.'

"Today we find ourselves with about 8,000,000 unemployed people and the number of people on relief rolls and relief expenditures constantly increasing, although we have been on the upturn since 1932.

"The main reason for that, in my opinion, is that the normal processes of business recovery, which would have absorbed the people unemployed in the middle of 1932, have been interfered with.

"We have put some people back to work by public works, but the great bulk of unemployed can only be put back to work by private business. Yet everything has been done to discourage the expansion of private business during the past year and a half."

On Unemployment Insurance

Referring to the repeated complaints that the Government is competing more and more with private industry, Dr. Jordan said that government competition is not important in its immediate effect—for instance, it won't make enough shoes and mattresses to really affect the market. "But," he hastened to add, "the important point is that people engaged in private industry producing those things are afraid to go ahead with their business plans because they don't know how far the Government will proceed in their business, so that their initiative and enterprise are dampened."

Dr. Jordan returned to the subject of an unemployment insurance fund, ridiculing the idea of constructing a huge fund based on present figures when the "unemployment is the result of an artificial situation created by the Administration itself."

"After everything has been done by rational government to encourage enterprise, then if we find that there are about one or two million people out of work for all sorts of reasons—a floating unemployed—it would be a simple matter to set up a system which could take care of those people between jobs. There would then be no big financial problem involved, such as today is being considered."

News Notes—Northern Europe

Norwegian Trade—The more favorable trade conditions in the world at large have brought about an expansion of Norway's domestic and foreign trade, says the Norwegian Trade Review. The foreign-trade returns for the first five months of this year show substantially better figures than in the like period of 1933. The aggregate value of the country's foreign trade during these five months rose from 482,000,000 kroner in 1933 to 544,000,000 kroner this year, an increase of about 12 per cent. (A kroner is approximately 25½ cents.)

* * *

Airport for Oslo—A new municipal airport is being planned for Oslo, Norway. At a recent meeting of the City Council, a contract was signed for the purchase of a suitable site. The airport, scheduled for completion in 1936, is to be located in the suburbs of the city, and present plans include the construction of a combined land and sea-plane base. The cost is estimated at about 5,000,000 kroner.

* * *

Automobile Importation—A royal resolution of Aug. 31, effective Sept. 5, requires that special licenses be secured from the Norwegian Department of Commerce for all imports of motor vehicles, including chassis.

* * *

Swedish Radio Activities—Radio broadcasting in Sweden is done by one company, which operates under the control of the state. Eleven state-owned broadcasting stations were in operation during 1933, and in addition there were about 20 smaller stations which were broadcasting during the year. The number of licensed receiving sets in the country at the end of 1933 was approximately 666,300, an increase of 10 per cent over the figure recorded at the close of 1932.

* * *

Danish Textiles—Danish textile mills produced more goods in 1933 than in the previous year, says a report from Washington. The output of cotton yarn and thread in that period totaled 6833 metric tons, compared with 5422 tons in the preceding year. Production of cotton cloth increased from 4110 metric tons in 1932 to 4949 tons in 1933. Danish woolen mills produced 2261 metric tons of wool yarn and 3132 metric tons of woolen fabrics. Domestic woolen goods, the report shows, last year accounted for about 45 per cent of total consumption, compared with 40 per cent in 1932. Production of knit goods, amounting to 3912 metric tons in 1933, covered about 86 per cent of the total volume of consumption. Production of rayon hosiery increased from 185 tons in 1932 to 315 tons in 1933.

* * *

Finland's Paper Trade—During the first four months of this year, exports of pulp and paper from Finland were generally larger when compared with the like period last year. Exports of mechanical pulp decreased from 59,281 metric tons to 54,421 metric tons, but this was more than offset by an increase in sulphite shipments from 170,511 tons to 181,105 tons, while sulphate shipments also registered an increase from 50,702 tons to 62,210 tons. Shipments of paper increased from 97,419 tons to 113,048 tons.

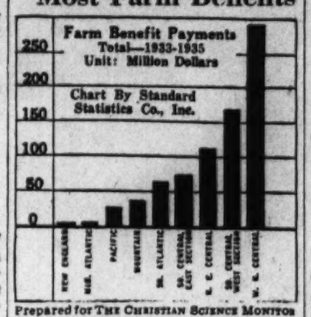
* * *

Anglo-Latvian Agreement—A commercial agreement has been signed between Latvia and the United Kingdom, providing reciprocal trade concessions, to remain in force until Dec. 31, 1936. Under the terms of the agreement, Latvia undertakes to purchase 70 per cent of its annual coal imports from England, agrees to grant licenses for specified annual quotas of salted herring, and accords tariff concessions on 72 British items and six colonial items. Latvia also disclaims the intention of taxing purchases of foreign exchange to pay for British goods and shipping services. In return, England is to maintain the existing tariff status on 23 items and to grant an import quota on Latvian butter of not less than 113,000 hundredweight or 3 per cent of the total British annual imports in the event that quota restrictions should be imposed on the importation of butter into the United Kingdom.

* * *

The Netherland's Recovery—The recovery program is apparently beginning to take hold in the Netherlands, according to the Commerce Department at Washington. This assumption is based on the fact that the country has enjoyed a period of relative economic stability during the last six months. Barring unforeseen developments, the report says, a period of real improvement for Holland may be approaching.

Drought Area Gets Most Farm Benefits



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS INDICATED by the chart above, farm benefit payments have been largely concentrated in the states west of the Mississippi, and primarily in the drought-stricken northern portion of this section.

Seven states (Texas, Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri), which have about 20 per cent of the total population of the country, will receive approximately 50 per cent of farm benefits in this period.

In fact, some 22 states with less than 50 per cent of the population will receive about 90 per cent of the total benefits and bounties.

Reciprocal Trade Treaty Sought By U. S. With Sweden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—William Philips, Acting Secretary of State gave formal announcement yesterday of the intention of the United States to negotiate a reciprocal tariff agreement with Sweden, looking to revival of trade through concessions.

All applications for oral presentation of views must be submitted to the chairman of the committee for reciprocity information, in care of the United States Tariff Commission, not later than Oct. 29.

A number of articles both for food and industrial use might be involved in the impending trade negotiations, Mr. Phillips intimated. Among commodities that the two nations used to trade in to the extent of $50,000,000 a year or more were in wheat, fruits, nuts, cotton, gasoline and other petroleu mproducts, crude copper, machinery, automobiles and automobile parts, unmanufactured tobacco, surphur and resin. Sweden's principal exports to the United States are woodpulp, newsprint and iron and steel.

There has been a sharp decrease in trade between the countries, according to official statistics, United States exports to Sweden in 1929 amounted to $58,703,501, but deden's exports to the United States clined to $18,597,580 by 1933. Swedropped from a value of $52,985,698 in the peak year of 1929 to $30,972,309 in 1933.

Nonferrous Metal Mart Featured By Drop in Tin Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—The nonferrous metal markets are inclined toward weakness. Tin is down to 51⅛ cents a pound, the lowest in many weeks. Zinc was reduced $1 a ton in the course of the past week to 4.15 cents a pound, East St. Louis. At the close of the week copper in Europe was barely steady at 7 cents a pound, compared with 7.05 cents in the preceding week. Lead was reduced by $1 a ton by the American Smelting & Refining Company, but not all producers followed the market downward.

Business among the metals was extremely slow and this dullness was largely responsible for the price declines. Weakness in zinc was brought about chiefly by the unfavorable ore situation in the tri-state district of Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas. Production during the preceding week at 8600 tons, was the largest since 1930.

Copper producers are expecting a revival of demand almost any day since the previous buying movement was in early June and consumers' stocks must be becoming depleted. Sales of copper in the local market during the past week have been 4000 tons, which is better than for recent weeks preceding.

Poland's Textile Mills Working Near 100 P. C. Capacity—Using U. S. Cotton

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—With the purchase of American raw cotton increased by 4 per cent in the first half of 1934, the textile industry of Poland has been working for some time at almost 100 per cent capacity, according to a report received yesterday by the Gdynia-American Line at New York. There are 445 textile mills with nearly 2,000,000 spindles in operation today in Poland, employing more than 100,000 workers.

In the first six months of this year the United States supplanted Germany as the principal source of Poland's imports. Germany is now in second place, followed by the United Kingdom, Australia, France and Austria. The United Kingdom continues to be the principal outlet for Polish exports.

Imports of Poland during this period rose 4 per cent over last year, from 377,891,000 zlotys to 392,790,000 zlotys. Exports amounted to 472,591,000 zlotys, compared with 435,226,000 zlotys last year, an advance of nearly 9 per cent.

Purchases of raw cotton, the principal import item, amounted to 34,678 metric tons, valued at 56,312,000 zlotys. Raw wool, the second import item, totaled 11,227 tons, valued at 43,576,000 zlotys, likewise showing an important increase over 1933.

Poland buys American cotton principally for its textile industry centered at Lodz and Bialystock. The productive capacity of the industry is such that in a period of full activity as at present prevails, Poland has a surplus of 30 per cent for export.

Says Banks Must Alter Policies Or Face Extinction

Critic Tells Advertisers Public Needs to Know of Banking Reforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 11—Unless the banks of this country alter their policies and practices to the point where they are acceptable to the public, and adopt a program of informing the public about these policies, privately capitalized banking in this country is doomed to extinction, H. A. Lyon, vice-president of the Harold F. Strong Corporation, New York, said in an address today before the Financial Advertisers Association, meeting here this week.

Outlining the encroachments by the Federal Government on banking functions and operations, Mr. Lyon stated that the general public, through pressure on the Federal Government, is rapidly causing the functions of privately operated banks to be restricted or absorbed, largely because bankers have failed to initiate and prosecute their own reforms.

Government Encroachment

Government encroachment is illustrated, Mr. Lyon said, by the activities of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, direct loans to railroads and utilities, small capital loans by the Government, political domination of the Federal Reserve Board and the NRA banking code.

The Government encroachment, Mr. Lyon added, "can be corrected only by a sound public relations program . . . which includes alterations of policies and practices to the point where they will be acceptable to the public, as well as a program of informing the public as to their nature in terms so simple that there can be no widespread misunderstanding. Public opinion is the greatest possible weapon that could be used in getting rid of unsound banking practices."

Frank P. Bennett Jr., editor of the United States Investor, published in Boston, told the group that banks seeking deposits face a severe sort of competition from people selling goods on the installment plan and inducing the public to regard this as a species of thrift and saving.

Bennett Extols Thrift

"The unsound economic idea," he said, "spread by agitators and other loose reasoners is that money put in the bank is idle money, while money spent even in the foolish pastime of betting on horses is money put into circulation that gives employment sets business whirling along and benefits people generally."

Mr. Bennett urged that the banks advertise and educate the people to the "folly of preferring present enjoyment and thrusting aside the problem of proper preparation for the rainy day or for old age."

Other speakers on today's program included N. S. Calhoun, president of the Security National Bank of Greensboro, N. C., who advocated honesty and frankness in bank advertising and scored the practice of bank directors lending money to themselves; I. I. Sperling, assistant vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, and first vice-president of the Financial Advertisers' Association; C. E. Bourne, advertising manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, and Harve H. Page, second vice-president of the Northern Trust Company of Chicago.

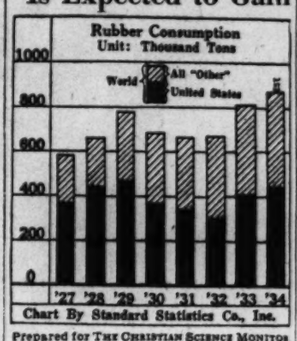
Motor Production In 8 Months Up 42 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—Automobile production in the month of August by members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce is estimated at 167,407 units, compared with 194,347 in July, or a drop of 14 per cent, according to a report published today by the chamber. Production in August of last year totalled 173,174 units.

Eight months' output was estimated at 1,640,230 units, an increase of 42 per cent over the corresponding period last year and 10 per cent over the total output of chamber members for the entire year of 1933.

Rubber Consumption Is Expected to Gain



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOR the full year, 1934, world consumption of crude rubber is expected to increase appreciably, as compared with 1933.

It is recognized that the international restriction plan is being prosecuted with surprising efficiency.

Even though native production in the Dutch East Indies has been regarded as a possible threat to the curtailment scheme, there has been nothing to indicate that the Dutch Government control of this rubber has in any way weakened.

Foreign Exchange Restrictions Are Lifted by Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 11 (By U. P.)—The Bank of Brazil from now on will permit the use of free exchange for all products except coffee, following the recommendation of the Federal Council on Foreign Commerce.

Coffee exporters must deliver to the bank exchange department only 155 francs or its equivalent for each sack exported. All export exchange, including 17 per cent of the coffee exports, must be negotiated in the free market. In order to pay imported merchandise, including that not yet liquidated, the bank will allow 60 per cent in official exchange, the remaining 40 per cent to be purchased in the free market.

The announcement was regarded as the most important step so far toward complete liberation of exchange and elimination of all "gray" exchanges. The Government presumably believes retention of 83 per cent of the coffee notes enough to meet government obligations abroad.

Deposit or delivery of 155 francs a sack of coffee by exporters was regarded as probably the minimum amount the bank will require under present market conditions.

Crude Oil Output In United States Off 18,072 Barrels

TULSA, Okla., Sept. 11 (AP)—While Oklahoma's crude oil production was falling almost 44,000 barrels last week, a similar increase was noted in California, but scattered reductions brought the total output for the United States down 18,072 barrels from 2,509,551 barrels, 167,851 barrels above the federal allowable. The estimate was made by the Oil and Gas Journal.

Oklahoma production fell from 460,550 to 416,910 barrels; that of California rose from 460,000 to 502,600 barrels.

In Texas there was a reduction from 1,096,584 to 1,091,411 barrels, the decrease coming despite an advance in East Texas production from 504,357 to 505,033 barrels.

Kansas cut production from 128,000 to 120,900 barrels.

Eastern fields, including Michigan, reduced output from 135,215 to 132,917 barrels; in the Rocky Mountain area there was a decrease from 99,820 to 96,900 barrels.

Federal Bureau's Estimate on Corn Lowest Since 1881

For Principal Crops Average Yield 18 P. C. Under 1933—Spring Wheat Better

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—American farmers lost more than 4,000,000 bushels of corn a day last month because of the drought.

Estimates made by the bureau of agricultural economics now places the 1934 corn crop at 1,484,600,000 bushels, which is 40 per cent below normal, and the lowest since 1881.

Rain during August came too late to help the corn crop, but it was sufficient to aid distinctly such crops in the Midwest as late potatoes, sweet potatoes, apples, late hay, tobacco, sorghum, buckwheat, onions, and cabbage.

Worst Since World War

Nevertheless total crop production, the bureau found, "appears much lower than in any year since the beginning of the World War." For 39 principal crops, estimates are that the yield per acre would "average fully 18 per cent less than they were last year and about 22 per cent below the average of yields during the last 13 years."

Pastures were reported to be "the poorest on record," but conditions for seeding winter wheat were said to be greatly improved.

While only about 63 per cent of the corn crop will mature, the spring wheat forecast showed a slight increase, and oats were reported turning out slightly better than anticipated a month ago. The potato crop is estimated to be about 60 per cent of normal.

"From the eastern counties of the Dakotas and Colorado westward," the bureau said, "the drought has not yet been broken and in most of this area, except on the Pacific coast, it is now too late to expect grass in pastures and ranges to make much growth this fall."

34 P. C. Under Last Year

Making allowances for the heavy reductions in the corn estimates and for only slight changes in the prospects for oats, barley and grain sorghums, the bureau figured the production of these four feeding grains combined will be about 55,000,000 tons, 34 per cent below last year's production and 46 per cent under average production for the previous 10 years.

"Deducting seed and industrial requirements and an allowance for corn and grain sorghum utilized only for silage or fodder and, on the other hand, adding an allowance for wheat, rye, cottenseed and minor grains that will be fed," the bureau added, "the total quantity of grain, mill feeds and concentrates that will be available for feeding livestock in the United States during the current 12 months from July 1 to June 30 now appears to be about 62,000,000 tons. Last year 87,000,000 tons were fed and during the preceding nine years the quantity fed averaged about 96,000,000 tons per year."

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Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
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Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
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Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
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County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Oct. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
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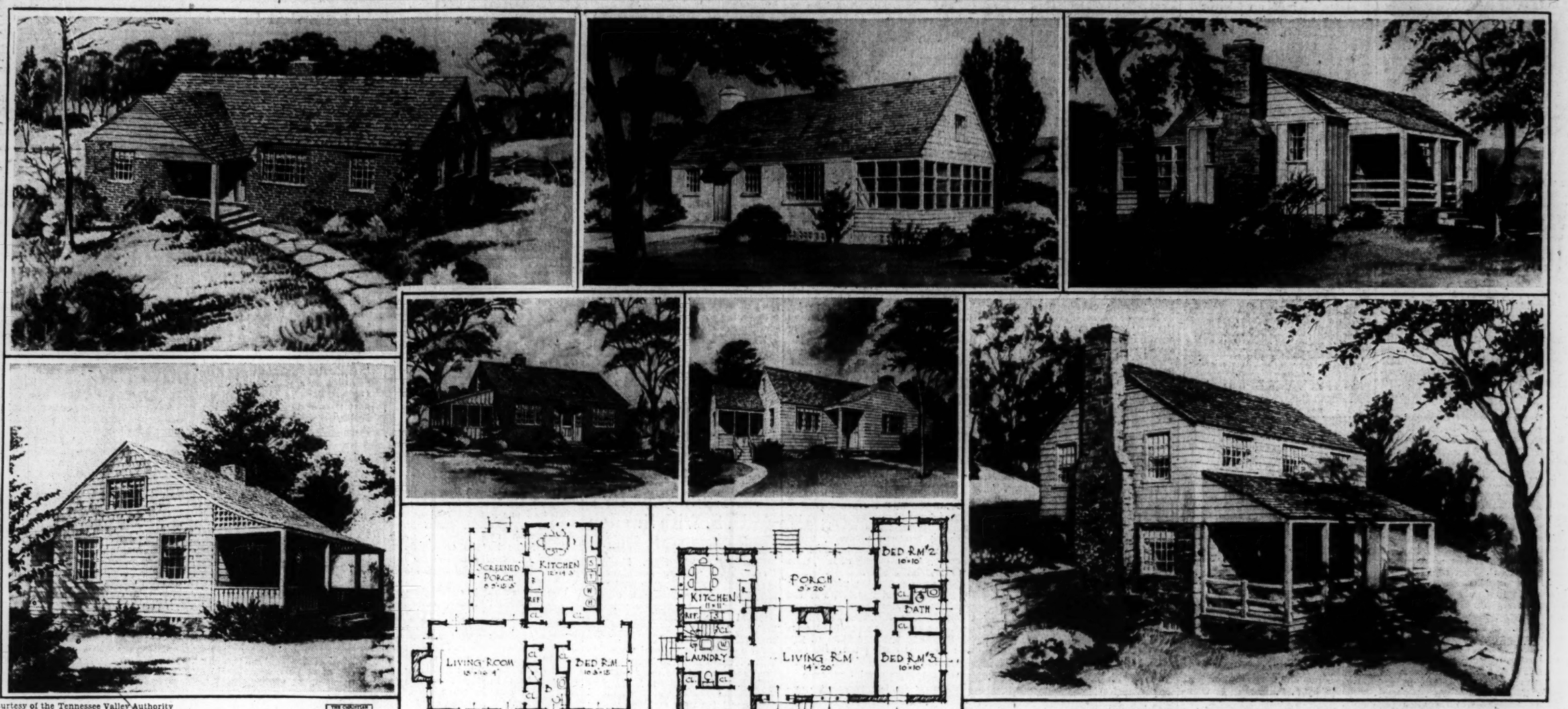
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Oct. 10

Home Building
A Tuesday Page

Small House Design — Mountaineer Style

Gardening
A Tuesday Page



Courtesy of the Tennessee Valley Authority

Seven of the Little Homes Built to House Families of the Workers on Norris Dam at Norris, Tenn. These Houses Are Adapted From Homes Typical of Tennessee and Kentucky Rural Regions and, as Such, Represent an Interesting Attempt to Make Extensive Use of One of the Few Native American Architectural Styles.

Adaptation of Local Cabins

This Native Design, Little Known, Merits Notice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the outstanding housing projects in the United States of recent years is the Tennessee Valley Authority's development for the workers' at Norris Dam on the Clinch River near Knoxville, Tenn. Building and landscape architects, engineer specialists in land planning, experts in highway making, electric and heating design, together with social and domestic science consultants, have all had a part in this development. The program involved the housing of some 2000 workers. Barracks were built for about half of these. For the other half, those with families, houses have been built. While our news columns have carried a great deal of information concerning this project, little has been said concerning the architecture of the houses themselves. With the layout of sketches shown on this page, a few highlights in the design of these houses may have interest.

What has captured my imagination concerning their design, is the fact that they are, for the most part, modern adaptations of the various cabins and cottages that are familiar to anyone who knows the Tennessee and Kentucky mountain regions. They therefore represent an example of one of the very few genuinely American architectural styles. Some of our readers will recall seeing on this page an illustrated article by one who had caught the value of the "mountaineer cabin" type of design and had built such a house, which was named "Top o' the Walk," on the shores of Lake Michigan. We feel that the design has value for the small house field. Like the Cape Cod cottage of Massachusetts it has economy of line and space, as well as being essentially functional in design. In fact, it was not designed at all. It "just growed." And therein lies much of its honesty of line and proportion. We dare say that, in the hands of a good architect, the fundamental simplicity and charm of the "Mountaineer" style can be preserved and enhanced, while just a hint of sophistication introduced both within and without, may adapt the house to a modern residential group of small houses in northern and middle western latitudes.

Rugged and Simple

The houses in the lower left of the large illustration, in the upper right and in the lower right, are more typical of this indigenous style than are the others. Of the two at the right, note the rugged chimneys and foundations of local stone as characteristic features. Board-and-batten walls, wide porches, heavy, hand-split shingles are also typical. The wall construction of the house at upper right, of wide boards and battens, with horizontal, rough siding used for the gables, has interest. The exterior woodwork is stained to give a whitewashed effect, simulating the exterior treatment of many of the old rural dwellings.

The Mountaineer cabin is one-story type, and like the Cape Cod cottage can be adapted to story-and-a-half use, with adequate insulation to render the rooms up under the roof warm in winter and cool in summer. A steep little stairs in many of these Norris houses takes one up. This feature an architect could adapt to the needs of a family making use of the entire house, although we know of one house that retained the old-style ladder, for atmosphere, merely rendering it easier to climb. Throughout the Kentucky and Tennessee back country the house without a sprawling porch is unthinkable. The porches of the three houses singled out for special study are typical. They are sturdily built, and can be used for screened outdoor rooms in summer, or for sleeping porches. If there is a view, as in the case of "Top o' the Walk" in Michigan, the porch should give upon it. Otherwise, turning the house sideways or back end to, on the lot, would render the little "piazza" private and connected with one's garden. Many of the Norris houses have done just this, as may be seen in the two plans.

Plain Surfaces

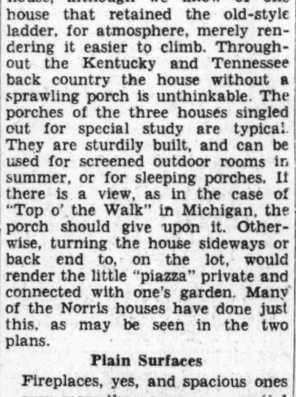
Fireplaces, yes, and spacious ones —even more than one—are essential to the design. Casement windows are also widely used, and in modern adaptations, such as these shown, they are grouped where possible for greater light and airiness. The interior finish most nearly in character is the simple stained paneling, and delightful effects can be achieved by it. Fundamentally, both indoors and out, if the design is to be keyed to the genuine "mountaineer" style, simplicity is of prime importance. The beauty should be achieved by proportion and harmonious masses, rather than by ornament. Plain surfaces, primitive treatment, are demanded. If there is exterior brickwork, whitewash is typical. If possible, though, stone should be used, and native stone at that. Sturdiness in construction is seen at every point. Plain posts and heavy railings give the porches their honest look.

The style does not lend itself readily to the built-in or even the attached garage, although some clever architect may slip one into his plan without the passer-by guessing it is there. On the other hand, since a typical southern mountain feature is a number of sheds or small outhouses near the main house, this fact can be adapted to the needs of the modern motoring home owner who seeks to build "mountaineer" style and have it remain in character.

The most fascinating interior feature—to me at least—is the so called "breezy way" or "dog trot." I hope in adapting the mountaineer style to other regions this refreshing architectural feature of the rural South keyed to the needs of the local climates, will be everywhere included. It is a wide open corridor extending the length of the house from front to back. Usually a room opens upon it on either side. These open galleries hold possibilities both for the architect and the home owner. The "dog trot" has been made into an outdoor living room, and when inclosed by glass in winter and screened in summer may function the year round.

We have printed only two plans, one of a larger house, one of a smaller; neither showing a "dog trot," for the Norris houses have used this feature but sparingly, and essentially as an experiment. They do serve, however, to indicate the simplicity of the interior layout.

M. J. T.



Drawn for
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Uses for the Garage.

Here is a garage that is placed on the basement level with roof finished off and carrying an extension of the house over half its length. The room in this extension can be either a library or a sun room. The balance of the roof is brick-railed off and a kiddies' playhouse set on it.

Autumn Paint Pointers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

SEPTEMBER and October are generally splendid months for painting exterior surfaces. The moisture that has penetrated into the wood during the cold winter and wet spring months has been thoroughly dried up by the long summer suns. Small insects are not so plentiful a; during the spring season. Moderately warm days insure better drying of the paint which in no small degree increases its durability.

When painting in the autumn, don't start to work too early in the morning. Be sure the dew has been thoroughly dried up by the morning sun.

A good exterior paint should give full protection for at least two years and more often, three or four years. White should remain white and colors should not show a marked change. It pays to use a paint made by a reputable manufacturer even though it may cost more per gallon than other paints offered. Aside from the added protection and beauty, good quality house paints cover more surface and are easier to apply.

Cheap paints are generally adulterated and even the water and sand which are often used for this purpose cannot be detected except by chemical analysis.

Consider Surroundings

In selecting a color scheme for your house, don't feel that you are limited to just a few combinations of colors or that you must adopt the same colors as previously used. A new coat of paint is like a new suit or dress. It should be selected to fit the house and to please the occupants. You may wish to select colors that are unlike those used on neighboring homes. If the foliage is heavy, avoid deep greens and other dark colors. Give thought to using one of the more modern color combinations. For example: The body color of light or medium gray with trim in apple green or light blue; body color of ivory or cream with trim in leather or deep brown.

Modern decoration also suggests painting of sash in a color one or two shades lighter or darker than color used, instead of the conventional white or black.

Before starting to paint, remove screens and blinds. If placed in a garage or cellar, they can be painted whenever weather will not permit exterior painting. Frames of screens are generally painted in the same color as the window sash, or black. The mesh of screens almost invariably is painted black. Screen enamel made by reputable manufacturers is most suitable for this purpose.

Gutters and Drain Spouts

Galvanized iron gutters and drain spouts can be painted in either the body or trim color selected for the house, or black, depending upon the owner's individual taste. Care should be taken to scrape off all loose particles of metal with a wire brush.

If you are going to do your own work, be sure to use good brushes. For the larger surfaces, use a 4 or 4½-inch leather or metal-bound paint brush. On the sash and smaller trimming use a 1½-inch sash tool, either flat or oval, as desired. These brushes should be made of good bristle firmly set in rubber or cement.

House paint should be brushed on and into the wood, holding the brush as you would a pencil. Be sure to get into all the corners, joints and seams. Any loose, scaly old paint should, of course, be removed with a scraper or wire brush before starting to paint. At the end of the day, suspend the brush into the paint, covering just about half the length of the bristles. When the job is completed, thoroughly clean the bristles in turpentine, wrap the brush in brown wrapping paper and lay away flat. The brush will then be ready for further use whenever the occasion arises.

Nooks and Corners

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is not a large garden—the furthest from it—but I believe it seems larger than it is because of what one of its friends called its various little nooks and corners.

Here is one of them: just a trellis to give privacy, an arched garden door and seven rose bushes almost touching hands around a sundial. Yes, for added seclusion a fence of wire interlaced with climbing rose vines, and to give depth of greenery year in, year out, one Christmas tree in the corner by the gate.

The dial is the core of it all, giving time accurate enough for all the garden's intents and purposes. Giving a place, too, where birds delight to poise for a second while deciding whither next to dart. (The flight of a bird and the flight of time; are these not both winged and a mystery?) And roses, oldest of all the flowers that blow.

As for the gate. Well, it is very plain and solid, the better to keep out all unwanted things—cookery for instance, and the keeping of accounts, and the coming of tax bills—in short, all such things as matter of fact. For there you are. The garden, except when you're grubbing too seriously in it, is something more than material. It is matter of fact plus matter of fancy, it is the real suffused with the ideal, it is like the fairy ring in the grass, possessed of magic, and epitomizes all other gardens that ever were in lore and legend, in history and romance.

E. M.

Some Uncommon Hardy Bulbs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copemish, Mich.

HARDY bulbs are one answer to the busy home owner who wants something that when stuck in the ground will produce at least one crop of flowers regardless of aftercare, or rather, lack of it. The extensive use of hardy bulbs is, then, easy to understand, but why we should all plant the same kinds year after year is not so readily discernible. One gardener's explorations have brought him the following uncommon kinds which are used to supplement the ones commonly used.

Calochortus is not to be entered into lightly by the gardener as far as the forty-fourth degree of latitude. This has been proved a number of times in my garden and abundantly so in the winter of 1933-34. After that ordeal all I had left was C. amabilis, C. nitidus, C. luteus robustus, C. nuttalli and C. gunnisoni. These, then, may be said to be hardy enough for the northern gardener, though it is not to be assumed that the five named constitute the entire list of hardy ones. Further trials will undoubtedly bring many others to light. They do best here in about half shade and in a soil that is at least half leaf mold. The natural covering of leaves which are the result of a shady situation is all of the protection I have ever given them.

The chionodoxa season at its best is all too short, so when we have an opportunity to extend it a week or two the opening should not be overlooked. In C. tmolusi (tmoli) we have such a blessing. It is to all appearances a form of C. lucilise, though a darker blue, blooming as the type goes into decline.

Grape Hyacinth

All that has been said about the chionodoxa applies with equal force to the Armenian grape hyacinth, Muscari armeniacum. This species is one of the latest of the tribe to blossom and the large (larger than any grape hyacinth that I have grown), violet-blue flowers carry a delightful fragrance. Bulbs of this, and a number of other, species are available in America but it is to be regretted that the one having the loveliest blue of all, muscari, M. szovitsianum, is so hard to get. Seeds of the latter are usually available in Europe, however, and that method only means a pleasure delayed a year or two.

The first blossom of the Siberian squill usually opens in my garden during the first week of April. To hasten the coming of this event I have lately acquired the variety which the Dutch bulb growers list as Scilla siberica taurica. The latter adds about 10 days to the "silly" season, commencing to open its light blue bells during the last week in March. A matter of 10 days may not seem much to southern gardeners or to those with glass, but to the gardener with a winter of five or six months, 10 days at the start of the open season is worth working for.

Crocuses

Spring would not be spring without crocuses, yet many gardeners miss much of the charm of the crocus season by confining their selections to the fat, Dutch varieties. These horticultural forms have their sphere of usefulness, but it is most assuredly not so all inclusive as to bar the charming little species from the garden. There are 70 odd species and innumerable natural varieties in the genus, far too many to be enumerated here, but I should like to mention two which I have found indispensable. Crocus sieberi, as it grows here, is the most desirable of all spring bloomers, freely producing its pale lilac flowers with yellow throats for a period of more than two weeks in late March or early April, according to the season. It is hardy and permanent, always flowering profusely and with substance enough to resist wind and rain. If C. biflorus weldeni behaves everywhere as it does here, it should spring into instant favor. Imagine a month of white bubbles that are flushed outside with pale blue and you will have some idea of what this Dalmatian beauty can do when she is happy.

Hardy bulbs hold much of beauty and interest for the gardener, be he lazy or otherwise. And we have so much to learn about their behavior under American garden conditions there is enough material to keep one busy during a number of lifetimes.

Hobbies and Hints

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We "Put the Question"

Illinois

Dear Sir:

I have become interested in obtaining the seed for Nardostachys jatamansi, a small genus of Himalayan perennial herbs of the family Valerianaceæ. I understand that it is found only in northwestern India, and at a height of 7000 to 14,000 feet. I have tried to get the species at the Royal Botanical Gardens in Calcutta, and have been advised that they do not have it, and did not consider it advisable to request any from a native nursery because they were sure I would not obtain what I desired. The American Consul at Calcutta was also unable to help me.

I have also wished to obtain seed for a plant called "spellbinder" which grows under other plants often, and comes in pastel shades (the flowers). It is found only in Soochow territory, in China.

Could you advise me how I might proceed in order to obtain these seeds?

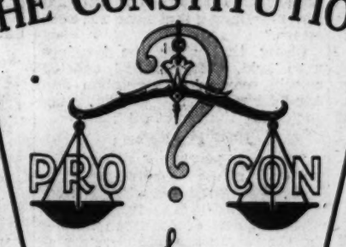
I have enjoyed reading your column, and I would surely appreciate any help or any suggestions given.

(Miss) G. E. M.

Can any of our readers advise?—Editor

DOES THE NEW DEAL SQUARE UP WITH THE CONSTITUTION

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT says:
"All that we do seeks to fulfill the historic traditions of the American people. Other nations may sacrifice democracy. . . . We are restoring confidence and well-being under the rule of the people themselves."
—Radio Address, June 28



EX-PRESIDENT HOOVER says:
"When these boundaries of liberty are overstepped, America will cease to be American. . . . The whole thesis behind this program is the very theory that man is but the pawn of the state."
—Saturday Evening Post (Associated Press) Sept. 4

The Monitor Weighs the Evidence

This question is being ardently discussed today in homes, clubs, and political organizations. On one side is the contention that the New Deal embraces, to quote Ex-President Hoover, "a vast casualty to liberty if it shall be continued." On the other hand, there is President Roosevelt's challenge to examine the bill of rights and see if a "single jot" of these assurances has been impaired.

On Constitution Day, Sept. 17, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish and examine portions of the Constitution subject to controversy under the New Deal. In unbiased, concrete and simple language it will present comparisons and interpretations. Read them and form for yourself your own conclusions upon this question of dominating importance to every American citizen.

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Second Youngest Player In U. S. Golf Beats Goodman

Tony Torrance Has a Narrow Escape and Jesse Guilford Bows to Marks in the Second Round at The Country Club, Brookline

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLINE, Mass., Sept. 11—This certainly appears to be the tournament of youth, as Bobby Jacobson, Hollywood Golf Club, Deal, N. J., the second youngest player in the tournament, defeated John Goodman of Omaha, Neb., United States open champion of 1933, in the second round of the United States amateur golf championship on the links of The Country Club, Clyde Park, today, 1 up in 19 holes Stunning as was the defeat of Francis Ouimet in the first round yesterday, the triumph of Jacobson was even more startling and while Jacobson's card for the first 18 holes was not as good as Jones's was, he played fine golf and was only three strokes over par. Goodman had the same figures.

Jacobson, Wood Pupil

Jacobson, who is New Jersey junior champion, is a pupil of Craig Wood runnerup to Runyan in this year's P. G. A. championship. Their games are, however, very different as Wood is a long driver while Jacobson's best playing is at the short game. In today's match he chipped close to the pin on almost every hole and this is what gave him his victory. Goodman was 3 up at the end of the fourth hole as Jacobson was nervous at the first two; but the lad settled down at the fifth and played finely thereafter. Their cards:

Jacobson, out	6	5	4	4	4	3	3	4	3—36
Goodman, out	5	4	4	3	5	4	2	5	4—36
Jacobson, in	4	5	3	5	5	5	3	4	4—38—74
Goodman, in	4	6	3	4	6	5	3	3	4—38—74
Jacobson	4								
Goodman	5								

Another surprise was the elimination of Fred J. Wright Jr. of Trapelo Golf Club, Weston, holder of the Massachusetts state amateur championship seven times, at the hands of Christopher A. Carr, Wanakah Country Club, Hamburg, N. Y., 2 and 1. Carr was 3 up at the turn and played much the steadier golf. Wright was on the green in one at the sixteenth, but took three putts. William O. Blaney of the Brae Burn Country Club, present Massachusetts amateur champion, lost to James E. French Jr., San Francisco, 6 and 5. Frank Ross of Hartford, New England open champion in 1933, lost to Robert F. Riegel, Richmond, Va., 2 and 1.

Torrance Wins 2 Up

Tony Torrance of St. Andrews, Scot., had a narrow escape in his match with Philip Little of Woodshire, Minn. He was 3 down going to the fourteenth, but he won three out of the next four holes to give him the match 2 up. Their cards;

Torrance, out	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	3	5—40
Little, out	5	5	5	7	3	5	4	3	3—39
Torrance, in	4	6	3	4	5	4	4	4	5—39—79
Little, in	4	5	3	4	6	6	4	5	6—43—82

Albert Campbell of Seattle, Wash., winner of the Canadian amateur in 1933 and 1934 and a former United States public links champion, went into the third round when he defeated Perry E. Hall, Gulph Mills Golf Club, Bridgeport Penna., 5 and 4.

Another former title-holder fell by the wayside when Jesse P. Guilford of the Woodland Golf Club, amateur champion in 1921, lost to Wilson F. Marks, Princeton varsity football player, 1 up. Guilford's putting was not up to form. He lost the seventh, and chances to win the ninth, and eleventh, through his poor work on the greens. He barely missed a 15-foot putt for a win at the eighteenth. He was on the green in 2 while Marks's second was in a bunker. The Princeton man chipped to within eight feet of the pin. Guilford's putt rimmed the cup and Marks's putt almost knocked Guilford's into the cup.

Bobby Jones, Birmingham, Mich., the youth who eliminated the popular Francis Ouimet in the first round yesterday, went out of the tournament this afternoon at the hands of C. Bayard Mitchell, Clementon, N. J., 4 and 3.

C. Ross Somerville of London, Ont., holder of the title in 1932, went into tomorrow's third round by defeating John W. Foley of Detroit, 2 and 1. The summary:

United States Amateur Golf Championship
First Round

S. Davidson Herron, Oakmont C. C., Penna., defeated Hal Chase 2d, Wakonda C. C., Des Moines, Iowa, 2 and 1.

Lynnford Lardner Jr., Blue Mound C. C., Wauwatosa, Wis., defeated John W. Grange, Merion C. C., Haverford, Penna., 1 up.

Andrew H. Kaye, Old York Road C. C., Jenkintown, Penna., defeated Burt Shurley, Grosse Ile, Mich., 1 up (19 holes).

Chester O'Brien, Westborough C. C., St. Louis, Mo., defeated Alfred W. Bereault, Grosse Ile G. and C. C., Michigan, 1 up (19 holes).

Ernest F. Coombs, Virginia C. C., Long Beach, Calif., defeated Charles Becka, Calumet C. C., Chicago, 5 and 3.

John E. Lehman, Olympia Fields C. C., Chicago, defeated Brown Cannon, Lakewood C. C., Denver, Colo., 2 and 1.

Knox M. Young Jr., Highland C. C., Pittsburgh, defeated Max Marston, Gulph Mills G. C., Pennsylvania, 1 up.

Fred J. Wright Jr., Trapelo G. C., Weston, defeated Verne Stewart, Stanford University G. C., Palo Alto, Calif., 4 and 3.

W. Blaney Brae Burn C. C., West Newton, defeated David Davis, California C. C., Culver City, Calif., 2 and 1.

Don Armstrong, Aurora C. C., Illinois, defeated Paul Jackson, Oklahoma City G. and C. C., 2 and 1.

Charles C. Clare, Race Brook C. C., Orange, Conn., defeated Sam Perry, Birmingham C. C., Alabama, 1 up (20 holes).

Charles R. Yates, Atlanta A. C., Atlanta, Ga., defeated George Berkey, Waverley C. C., Portland, Ore., 3 and 2.

Robert M. Grant, Goodwin Park G. C., Hartford, Conn., defeated Joseph Gagliardi, Winged Foot G. C., Mamaroneck, N. Y., 4 and 3.

John E. Hines, Timber Point Club, Great River, N. Y., defeated J. Davis Ewell Jr., Hermitage C. C., Richmond, Va., 2 and 1.

Harry Sandy, Twin Hills G. and C. C., Oklahoma City, defeated R. W. Brown Jr., The Country Club, Brookline, 1 up.

Russell W. Martin, Flossmoor C. C., Chicago, defeated Jack Mackie Jr., Inwood, N. Y., 2 up.

William S. Meaney Jr., Tamarack C. C., Port Chester, N. Y., defeated Dan Dunlap, Millburn G. and C. C., Kansas City, Mo., 3 and 4.

Michael J. Bodel, Metacomet G. C., Providence, defeated Jennings B. Gordon, Atlanta A. C., Atlanta, Ga., 6 and 5.

Perry E. Hall, Gulph Mills G. C., Gulph Mills, Penna., defeated Tommy Wright, Cherokee C. C., Knoxville, Tenn., 4 and 2.

Marion J. McCarthy Jr., Mayfield C. C., Cleveland, Ohio, defeated S. A. Clark Jr., Ridgewood C. C., Ridgewood, N. J., 1 up.

Bob Kepler, Northmoor G. and C. C., Dayton, Ohio, defeated A. L. Miller, Bob O'Link G. C., Chicago, 2 and 1.

Kenneth W. Wolcott, Trenton, N. J., defeated Nelson J. Ruddy, Maketewah, Cincinnati, 2 and 1.

Reynolds Smith, Lakewood C. C., Dallas, Texas, defeated Gus Fetz, Lawrence Grove G. C., Chicago, 1 up.

Zell Eaton, Oklahoma City G. and C. C., defeated John D. Ames, Glen View Club, Chicago, 4 and 3.

Rodney Bills Jr., Happy Hollow Club, Omaha, defeated M. B. Kaesche, Ridgewood C. C., Ridgewood, N. J., 4 and 3.

H. L. Givan, Olympia G. and C. C., Seattle, Wash., defeated Lee Fowler, Forsgate C. C., Jamesburg, N. J., 8 and 7.

John M. Tucker, Locust Hill C. C., Rochester, N. Y., defeated Berrien Moore Jr., Atlanta A. C., Atlanta, Ga., 3 and 2.

Milan A. Heath, Brae Burn C. C., West Newton, defeated M. S. Lindgrove, Baltusrol G. C., Short Hills, N. J., 1 up.

Bob Conlif Jr., Oklahoma, defeated John W. Hughes, Omaha Field Club, Omaha, Neb., 3 and 1.

John T. Parker Jr., Essex County C. C., West Orange, N. J., defeated Maurice Hankinson, Twin Hills G. and C. C., Oklahoma, 4 and 2.

John Wagner, Kildee C. C., Chicago, defeated Allan V. Ellis, The Country Club, Brookline, 1 up (20 holes).

Robert A. Lester, Baltusrol G. C., Short Hills, N. J., defeated Douglas B. Lewis, Burlingame, Calif., 6 and 4.

Seond Round

Charles A. Reckner, Mt. Airy, Penna., defeated Spencer S. Overton, Baltimore, 6 and 5.

James E. French Jr., San Francisco, defeated William O. Blaney, Boston, 6 and 5.

David Goldman, Dallas, defeated Howard Tryon, Elmira, 4 and 3.

Christopher A. Carr, Buffalo, defeated Fred J. Wright Jr., Boston, 2 and 1.

Fred Haas Jr., New Orleans, defeated Knox M. Young Jr., Pittsburgh, 2 up.

Leland Hamman, Paris, Texas, defeated Robert A. Lester, Baltusrol, 1 up.

Robert F. Riegel, Richmond, defeated Frank Ross, Hartford, 2 and 1.

John E. Lehman, Olympia Fields, defeated Thomas R. Hulme, Merion, 5 and 3.

Bobby Jacobson, Deal, N. J., defeated John Goodman, Omaha, 1 up (19 holes).

Jack A. Ahearn, Hamburg, N. Y., defeated Francis Allen, West Pittston, Penna., 4 and 3.

A. Jack Westland, Chicago, defeated Charles W. Kent, Richmond, Va., 2 and 1.

Edmund H. Driggs Jr., Garden City, defeated Robert Fahy, Los Angeles, 4 and 3.

Claude F. Myers Jr., Kansas City, defeated David Whiteside, New Bedford, 2 and 1.

John H. Nies, Beverly, defeated John E. Parker Jr., West Orange, 2 and 1.

Frank C. Ford, Charleston, S. C., defeated W. D. Dettweiler Jr., Rockville, Md., 4 and 3.

Wilson F. Marks, Pittsburgh, defeated Jesse P. Guilford, Boston, 1 up.

T. A. Torrance, St Andrews, Scotland, defeated Philip Little, Woodshire, 2 up.

Jack C. Cameron, Montreal, defeated K. W. Walcott, Trenton, 2 and 1.

Ernest Pieper Jr., San Jose, Calif., defeated William S. Meany Jr., Portchester, 3 and 2.

Albert Campbell, Seattle, defeated Perry E. Hall, Gulph Mills, 5 and 4.

S. A. Williams Jr., Evanston, Ill., defeated Eddie Held, Stapleton, N. Y., 1 up.

Jack W. Hoerner, Palo Alto, defeated Lyford Lardner Jr., Wauwatosa, Wis., 5 and 3.

Eddie Hogan, Beaverton, Ore, defeated Weeds Beakman St. Petersburg, 2 and 1.

C. Ross Somerville, London, Ont., defeated John W Foley, Detroit, 2 and 1.

C. Bayard Mitchell, Clementon, N. J., defeated Bobby Jones, Birmingham, Mich., 4 and 3.

Landis Calls Meeting

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 (AP)—Baseball Commissioner Kepesaw M. Landis issued a call for a preliminary conference in his office here next Thursday morning for discussion of World Series plans. Representatives of each major-league club with a mathematical chance to win the respective league pennants—Detroit and New York in the American, and New York, St. Louis and Chicago in the National—were invited to attend. The series this year will open at the park of the American League pennant winner, probably Oct. 3.

Harvard Wins Two Games

OSAKA, Japan, Sept. 11 (AP)—Harvard's touring baseball nine defeated two Japanese university teams yesterday in a pair of loosely played games. The Americans beat Kwansai University, 3 to 2, and Keio University, 13 to 7. The scores:

First Game

	R	H	E
Harvard	3	5	4
Kwansai	2	5	3

Batteries—Lincoln, Loughlin and deGive; Tagami Nishimura and Kitauraa.

Second Game

	R	H	E
Harvard	13	11	2
Keio	7	8	4

Batteries—Bilodeau, Braggiotti, Loughlin and Maguire; Miyake, Ilsuka, Doi and Kawaru, Osawa.

Hank Greenberg Hits Two Homers to Give Detroit a Victory

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	88	47	.652
New York	84	52	.618
Cleveland	73	62	.541
Boston	68	68	.500
St. Louis	61	73	.455
Washington	61	73	.455
Philadelphia	56	76	.424
Chicago	47	87	.351

Results Sept. 10

Detroit 2, Boston 1.
Washington 7, Chicago 4.
Philadelphia 9, Cleveland 6.
New York at St. Louis, rain.

Henry "Hank" Greenberg personally conducted the league-leading Detroit Tigers to a 2-to-1 victory over the Boston Red Sox yesterday at Navin Field and increased the winner's lead in the American race to 4½ games. The big first baseman hit two home runs over the center-field fence, one in the seventh and another in the ninth inning, to give Elden Auker the verdict over Gordon Rhodes in a pitchers' battle.

The Red Sox scored a run in the first inning when Bishop walked, advanced to second on an infield out and scored on Almada's single. For a while it looked as if this run would be all Rhodes needed; but in the seventh Greenberg drove a ball over the scoreboard and the two teams were tied. In the ninth Greenberg won the game. Auker allowed the Sox only three hits and shut them out after the first inning. The best the Tigers could do off Rhodes was five hits.

Almada made two of Boston's three safeties, while Manager Mickey Cochrane and Greenberg divided four of Detroit's hits. Owen made the other. Besides his hitting, Greenberg handled 18 chances at first base without an error.

Cliff Bolton, young Washington catcher, went to bat as a pinch hitter in the seventh inning of a game against the Chicago White Sox yesterday and won the game for the Senators. He connected with a home run with the bases full and broke a three-all tie.

Hugo Klaerner, who was making his first start for the White Sox since arriving from the Pine Bluff team of the East Dixie League, was the victim of Bolton's smash. Jack Russell pitched all the way for Washington. Al Simmons hit a homer for the losers in the first inning. The victory put the Senators in a tie with St. Louis for fifth place in the standing.

George Caster, a right-handed rookie pitcher from Portland, Ore., led the Philadelphia Athletics to a 9-to-6 triumph over the Cleveland Indians. The youngster kept ahead of the Indians for eight innings, but when he weakened in the ninth, he was relieved by Mahaffey. Caster made two hits and drove in a pair of runs as well as scoring another himself. Hayes batted across three runs for the A's. The scores by innings:

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—	2	5	1
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	3	0

Batteries—Auker and Cochrane; Rhodes and R. Ferrell. Umpires—Owens and Geisel. Time—1h. 41m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	0—	7	10	1
Chicago	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0—	4	9	0

Batteries—Russell and Sewell; Klaerner, Kinzy, Tietje and Shea, Madjeski. Losing pitcher—Klaerner. Umpires—Dinneen and Kolls. Time—1h. 58m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	0	2	0	5	1	0	0—	9	13	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0—	6	9	1

Batteries—Caster, Mahaffey and Hayes; Winegarner, Lee, L. Brown and Berg. Winning pitcher—Caster. Losing pitcher—Winegarner. Umpires—Ormsby, Hildebrand and Summers. Time—1h. 58m.

Eastern 150-Pound Football League

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 11 (AP)—The formation of an eastern intercollegiate 150-pound football league, represented by teams from Rutgers, University of Pennsylvania, Lafayette, Princeton and Yale, was announced last night by Malcolm Farmer, director of athletics at Yale and president of the Eastern Intercollegiate Association.

The league will begin competition on Oct. 13, and according to rules formulated, the schedule will be held to four such contests in a season.

Plans for formation of the league were made at a recent meeting, Mr. Farmer said, and while other colleges and universities have lightweight teams, it was deemed advisable to keep the league membership to five teams because of the limited number of games allowed by the association's rules.

The league has chosen George Little, director of athletics at Rutgers, to serve as president for a term of one year. Playing rules have been adopted and in no case shall players weighing more than 150 pounds be eligible to compete in the league games.

A silver trophy presented by G. Foster Sanford of New York will be awarded to the winner. Some time ago, a trophy committee was named consisting of Sanford, E. J. Hart of Princeton and Jesse Spalding of Yale. Spalding passed on recently and a representative to take his place on the committee will be named at a later date. This committee will annually decide the trophy winner.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	50	25	.667
Chattanooga	42	30	.583
Nashville	40	34	.541
Memphis	38	36	.514
Knoxville	33	38	.465
Atlanta	34	41	.453
Little Rock	27	43	.386
Birmingham	26	43	.377

Results Sept. 10

Atlanta 2, Birmingham 0.
Memphis 3, Knoxville 0.
Little Rock 5, Chattanooga 2.
Nashville 7, New Orleans 1.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	82	62	.569
Milwaukee	79	67	.541
Columbus	79	68	.537
Indianapolis	76	76	.521
Louisville	75	73	.507
Toledo	68	80	.459
St. Paul	65	82	.442
Kansas City	62	84	.425

Results Sept. 10

Milwaukee 14, St. Paul 2.
Louisville 8, Toledo 5.

Anderson Medal to Gillespie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Sept. 11—George J. Gillespie yesterday carded a 76 to win the John G. Anderson memorial medal for low gross in the qualifying round of the twenty-second annual New York Athletic Club golf tournament. Gillespie led John H. Forsman by one stroke. Low net prise went to John N. Regan with 85—14—71. Two players tied for second. They were Forsman with 77—5—72 and Thomas Morrison with 92—20—72.

Perry Takes Another Step In U. S. Tennis

Faces Kirby in Semifinal After Allison Plays Sidney Wood

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—Frederick J. Perry of England took a long step forward in quest of his second consecutive championship yesterday, when he entered the semifinal round of the fifty-third annual United States men's lawn tennis singles championship on the court where he won the title last year, at Forest Hills Stadium. It was not only his straight-set victory over Clifford S Sutter, but the manner of it that really counted most. The score was 6—3, 6—0, 6—2, but Sutter put up a good fight in his steady way, only to be outmaneuvered all the time by the British star, until he weakened in control toward the end.

Kirby Beats Shields

Vernon G. Kirby of South Africa also showed a finer performance than he has exhibited at all on this side of the ocean, in eliminating Francis X. Shields, the ace of the American Davis Cup team, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3, practically the same score by which he put out J. Donald Budge, a far less formidable opponent, on Sunday.

But the finest performance of the day was staged by Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., also of the American Davis Cup team, when he swept Frank A. Parker out of the tournament with a brilliant display of fireworks that had the younger star utterly unable to settle into his accustomed steady play, except for a brief period in the first set, before a downpour of rain interrupted play for a half-hour. The score was 6—4, 6—4, 7—5, but the dashing attack of Wood made the match far more one-sided than the score indicates. After the first three games Parker held his own on service alone, Parker getting only one break during the balance of the match, though the point scores were close.

Raymond B. Bidwell of Boston terminated the championship career of Clarence M. Charest, three-time winner of the United States veterans' singles championship, by winning the final match yesterday from the one-armed Washingtonian star, 6—1, 6—1. Charest has held the title for the past two years, in addition to a victory in 1929.

Following the easy 6-3 victory of Wilmer L. Allison Jr. in the remaining set of his quarterfinal match against Lester R. Stoefen, Kirby took the court against Shields. The latter was at top form at the start, and ran up a lead of 4—0 in short order. But the slight South African used his steady play to balance matters, while the tall American began to lose control of his drives and sent shot after shot over the baseline as he strove for smashes. He managed the break through Kirby's service for the first set, and to lead at 3—0 in the second, but Kirby kept right on with his steady play, handling the service of Shields, though the latter was far weaker than expected, to take the next two sets.

Shields made many first faults, some of them coming double, and this aided Kirby on many crucial occasions. Shields had been expected to settle down in this respect in the later sets, just as he did against Bryan, but this time the touch was lacking, and Kirby won the final set with ease.

Perry Uses Pressure

Sutter played beautifully steady tennis all the way through his match with the champion, but Perry was taking no chances with him and exerted his full power soon after the start of the match had placed Sutter ahead at 2—0. A long deuce game that went 22 points finally gave Perry the break back, and a pair of deuce games finally gave him the set at 6—3. The second set found Perry having trouble to win his service games, but he finally took each in turn, and won the set without the loss of a game. Then the brilliant Englishman cut loose with amazing placements, and Sutter managed to win his service only twice, at the start and in the seventh game, all the others going to the champion, to win at 6—3, 6—0, 6—2.

Parker was playing his finest tennis at the start of his match with Wood, and won the first four games. But the brilliant New Yorker obtained a respite when a thunder shower swept over the stadium, and when play was resumed the change was marked. Wood was all over the court and scored placements that had Parker clear out of position, while the younger player appeared hesitant, and was not able to get set for his shots, as Wood constantly forced him. So Wood ran six straight games for the set.

The second set was more even, but a run of three placed Wood ahead at 5—2, and though Parker won the next two, Wood broke through again to take the set, also at 6—4.

The third set was a service duel all the way through, and Parker was having far less difficulty in winning his, with one exception, which went to 20 points. But finally Wood accomplished the task, to win the match with a final series of placements. He made 15 altogether in the third set, earning 18 of his 42 points

United States Men's Singles Lawn Tennis Championship—Quarterfinal Round

Vernon G. Kirby, South Africa, defeated Francis X. Shields, New York, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated Clifford S. Sutter, New York, 6—3, 6—0, 6—2.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, 8—6, 4—6, 11—9, 6—3, 6—3.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Frank A. Parker, Spring Lake, N. J., 6—4, 6—4, 7—5.

United States Veterans' Lawn Tennis Singles Championship—Final Round

Raymond B. Bidwell, Boston, defeated Clarence M. Charest, Washington, D. C., 6—1, 6—1.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	53	29	.646
Seattle	44	34	.564
Hollywood	43	35	.551
Missions	43	37	.538
San Francisco	43	39	.524
Oakland	40	43	.488
Portland	39	51	.363
Sacramento	27	55	.329

Results Sept. 10

Los Angeles 4, Sacramento 2.
Sacramento 7, Los Angeles 6.
San Francisco 5, Oakland 2.
Oakland 4, San Francisco 1.
Hollywood 2, Seattle 1.
Seattle 7, Hollywood 4.

Giants Throw Away An Early Lead And Lose to Buccs, 9-7

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	85	50	.630
St. Louis	80	53	.602
Chicago	77	56	.579
Boston	69	64	.519
Pittsburgh	66	69	.504
Brooklyn	57	78	.439
Philadelphia	48	82	.369
Cincinnati	48	84	.364

Results Sept. 10

Pittsburgh 9, New York 7.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 5.
Only games scheduled.

The New York Giants made almost as many errors as they did runs yesterday at the Polo Grounds and lost a baseball game to the Pittsburgh Pirates, 9 to 7. It was Pittsburgh's seventh straight victory and New York's third defeat. The giants are now only four games ahead of the second-place St. Louis Cardinals in the National League pennant race.

The Giants had the ball game practically won going into the ninth inning, but they started making errors and the Pirates piled up five runs to take the lead. Three misplays figured in the scoring of these runs. Hal Schumacher, seeking his twenty-second triumph, was driven out of the box in the ninth and Carl Hubbell finished. Schumacher was charged with his seventh defeat of the season. Home runs by Gus Mancuso, Hughie Critz and Mel Ott gave the Giants an early lead, and, in fact, accounted for five runs before the Pirates could score. It was Ott's thirty-third and gives him the National League lead.

Six errors were charged to the Giants, every member of the starting lineup getting one with the exception of Joe Moore, Manager Bill Terry and Ott. Five of these errors figured in the scoring. The Pirates are two games out of fourth place.

The Cardinals continued their sensational spurt yesterday by beating the Phillies, 4 to 1. Frankie Frisch's club is playing great baseball, and, only four games in back of the Giants, still has time to catch up. The Giants will need to hustle.

Dizzy Dean pitched for the Cardinals yesterday and won his twenty-fifth victory of the year. He limited the Phils to five hits, striking out seven. His mates made nine hits, Jack Rothrock leading the attack with a double and two singles. Rothrock drove in one run and scored another himself, thereby accounting for all the runs Dean needed. The Cards have won five straight games.

The Cincinnati Reds triumphed over Brooklyn by scoring six runs in the first four innings at Ebbets Field yesterday. The final score was 6 to 5. Rain halted the game in the fifth inning for 15 minutes and when play was resumed the Dodgers put on a rally that nearly tied the score. The Reds are only one game from the seventh-place Phillies. The scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	5—	9	10	1
New York	0	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	0—	7	12	6

Batteries—Hoyt, Meine, Grimes, Birkofer and Padden; Schumacher, Hubbell and Mancuso. Winning pitcher—Grimes. Losing pitcher—Schumacher. Umpires — Reardon, Stark and Sears. Time—2h. 15m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0—	4	9	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	1	5	0

Batteries—J. Dean and Delancey; Collins, Davis and Wilson. Losing pitcher—Collins. Umpires—Barr, Magerkurth and Quigley. Time—1h. 47m.

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—	6	11	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1—	5	9	2

Batteries—Stout, Freitas, Johnson, Frey and Lombardi; Babich, Munns, Clark and Berres, Lopez. Winning pitcher—Stout. Losing pitcher—Babich. Umpires—Pfirman and Klem. Time—2h. 26m.

Yale Football Dates

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 11 (AP)—Football schedules for the Yale freshman, junior varsity and varsity 150-pound elevens were announced last night by the Yale Athletic Association. The freshmen, under Head Coach Reginald Root, will play seven games, including contests with their traditional rivals, the Princeton and Harvard freshmen. The junior varsity will compete in four games, while the varsity lightweights will play five games. The schedules follow: Yale freshmen—Oct. 6, Exeter; 13, Andover (away); 17, Harvard. Junior varsity—Oct. 27, Army; Nov. 2, Yale freshmen; 16, Princeton (away); 23, Harvard. 150-pound varsity—Oct. 19, Hopkins Grammar; 27, Lafayette; Nov. 2, Rutgers (away); 16, Princeton.

Navy to Patrol Race Course

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The United States Navy ordered 16 ships to patrol the course of the international yacht race near Newport Sept. 15 The vessels, under command of Rear Admiral Hayne Ellis, commander of the training squadron of the scouting force, were directed to cooperate with the coast guard. The ships ordered to the special duty were the battleship Arkansas, flagship of the training squadron; the new heavy cruiser Minneapolis, the destroyers Goff, Bainbridge, Reuben James, McFarland, Overton, Sturtevant, Manley and Fairfax and the submarines R2, R4, R11, R13 and R14.

Senators Purchase Powell

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 11 (AP)—Jake Powell, outfielder of the Albany International League baseball team, has been sold to the Washington club of the American League, Joseph Cambria, owner of the Albany Senators, announced yesterday. Powell's teammate, Fred Sington, was sold to the same team last week. In return for Powell Albany will get clear title to four players: Mark Filley, pitcher; Gus Dugas, outfielder; an infielder, yet to be announced, and Elmer Klumpp, catcher, now with the Wilkes-Barre team of the New York-Pennsylvania League, and also an unannounced amount of cash.

Lapham Heads Garden

Henry G. Lapham, president of the Boston Arena, was elected president of the Boston Garden Corporation at a meeting of the board of directors, held at the North Station, yesterday. George V. Brown, general manager of the Arena, was elected first vice-president, with William F. Garcelon, named second vice-president. Arthur C. Wise was elected treasurer; Charles G. Keene, secretary and clerk, and E. J. Powers, assistant treasurer, secretary and clerk. Brown will have active direction of affairs at the Garden as well as at the Arena.

Anne Page Wins Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11—Anne Page of The Merion Cricket Club won the Middle States women's lawn tennis championship at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martins, yesterday She defeated Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, 1—6, 6—4, 7—5. Miss Page and Helen Pederson of Stamford, Conn., the new national junior champion, carried off the Middle States women's doubles crown the day before.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Ouimet First to Fall

IT DIDN'T take the United States amateur golf championship long to start in springing upsets and eliminating favorites. Francis Ouimet, one of the most popular golfers that ever drove from a tee and who, in 1913, gave the golfing world the greatest surprise of its existence by defeating Edward Ray and Harry Vardon of Great Britain in a playoff for the open championship title of that year, was a mere lad of 20 when he electrified the gallery at this same Country Club course 21 years ago, and it is interesting to note that it was a lad of 18 who removed him from this year's championship.

Evidently Living Up to His Name

Announcement that Bobby Jones had defeated Ouimet in itself would not necessarily cause any great surprise in the golfing world, for the original Bobby Jones was quite capable of defeating the best of the golfing fraternity be it amateur or professional; but when we add that this Bobby Jones comes from Birmingham, Mich., and is an entirely different person from the wizard from Atlanta, Ga., it is a different story. Very little heard of in the East until late this summer, young Jones has been playing some very good golf in the Middle West and was runner-up for the western junior championship title this year. He is certainly making a great start in national competition and it will be interesting to see just how far he will go toward emulating his famous namesake. If there is anything in a name, he should go far. Brown University's golf stock should take a decided rise as he plans to enter that university this month. Ouimet had good company before the day was over as Max R. Marston, champion back in 1923, was eliminated at the hands of Knox M. Young of Pittsburgh.

Egan and Evans Carry On

Counting the loss of Robert A. Gardner and Harrison R. Johnston by default, four of the former titleholders scheduled to play in the first round were eliminated; while the other five, led by those famous veterans—H. Chandler Egan and Charles Evans Jr.—came safely through to the second round. Egan is the real veteran of the tournament having won the title in 1904 and 1905, while Evans has probably won more titles than any other player in the game. The other former champions to advance yesterday were Jesse P. Guilford, the Siege Gun of the Woodland Golf Club, champion in 1921; C. Ross Somerville of London, Canada, champion in 1932, and S. Davidson Herron of Oakmont, champion in 1919. That the former champions should have succeeded in getting better than an even break on the first day may not be quite so bad; but this is another day and it will be interesting to see just how many surprises can result in the second round. There may be more or less than yesterday; but it is safe to say no one will be bigger or cause more regret than did the defeat of Ouimet.

Twenty-Five Thousand Watch Softball Finals

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 11—It was estimated that more than 25,000 spectators saw the final contest for the softball championship of the United States at Lincoln Park here yesterday. The Ke-Nash-A Club of Kenosha, Wis., won the title game, 2 to 0, from the Crimson Coach Team of Toledo, Ohio. Thirty-two teams started in the tourney.

Kenosha was pitched to victory by William Prenick, veteran hurler, who struck out 13 batters. He fanned at least one in each inning, except the sixth, retired the side on strikes in the fifth, and was in difficulty only once.

The Hart Motors of Chicago were victorious in the women's championship final, defeating the Gem City nine of Dayton, Ohio, 5 to 1.

Men's Championship—Semifinals

Toledo, Ohio, 2, Phoenix, Ariz., 0 (14 innings).

Finals

Kenosha, Wis., 2, Toledo, Ohio, 0.

Women's Championship—Final

Hart Motors, Chicago, 5, Gem City, Dayton, Ohio, 1.

Rainbow Tries New Sails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 11—Rainbow, the United States defender in the coming America's Cup races off this port, tried out her new suit of sails yesterday. Within an hour after they arrived from the Ratsey sail loft in City Island, Rainbow dropped her moorings and stood out to sea for a test. Weetamoe accompanied the American hope. The two Class J yachts worked around in a light southeast breeze and smooth sea, setting the old headsails so that a comparison of the fit and pull of Rainbow's new canvas could be made. The new outfit fitted perfectly. It consisted of a complete suit, except mainsail, including a Genoa and parachute spinnaker. The jib, a new creation, is called a Greta Garbo by the Swedes in the crew.

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In Europe

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PARIS

High-class restaurant
LA TOUR D'ARGENT
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SPECIALITY: the famous CANARD FREDERIC

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Renowned Cuisine

The Smart Set Goes to
RUMPELMAYER

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

WESTCHESTER CO.—For Sale—Beautiful home and income bearing development; 1 hour N. Y. C.; easy terms. Write Box M-37, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

BUSINESS girl wants room and board, private family, accessible Garden City, L. I.; give particulars. Write R-13, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 48 West 73rd St., Apt. 2 South—Two nice single rooms for ladies; near park and church; $4 each; excellent transportation.

NEW YORK CITY (3025 Broadway), Apartment 4-B—Airy, pleasant rooms; running water, elevator; transients; $5-$7. Trafalgar 7-1927.

N. Y. C., 301 West 109th (Apt. 7-B)—Attractive, quiet; running water, elevator; convenient transportation, Academy 2-4385, GARRETT.

N. Y. C., 381 Central Park West (98th) 4-N—Light room near church, business person. Academy 2-2658; call mornings, evenings.

STORRS, CONN. (Proximity State College)—Small room at $10 a month; meals in exchange for service if desired. MRS. GEO. CLARKE.

ROOMS WANTED

N. Y. C.—Business woman desires room, private family, possibly board or share apartment. Write Box D-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey
Descriptive Booklet
Tel. 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

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SITUATION wanted by man and wife (colored) as cook and maid or cook and butler; go any place. G-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ENERGETIC, RELIABLE, EXPERIENCED salesman desires connection with progressive house. Box J-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT-companion-secretary, 40 years of age, single; good driver; free to travel. Box J-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED woman wishes position as housekeeper; capable and good seamstress. G-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

A QUIET refined home for rest and study weekly rate $14-$18. Write MRS. SEE, Lake Pisciq, New York.

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BALTIMORE, MD.—Teacher of pianoforte; open for accompanying or ensemble work. GRACE R. YATES, 2802 Allendale Rd., Forest 6131-W.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St., Boston Han. 3131.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—65c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under one of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS, 100% profit selling wonderful 21 folder $1, assortment. Gift Wrapping, Comic, Everyday boxes. Bonuses. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. SCHWER, 289, Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. 100% profit selling beautiful 21-folder $1, assortment. Also Gift Wrappings. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. BLUEBIRD STUDIOS, Dept. CS2, Fitchburg, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery, which doubles wear; Bonus in Hosiery; no money or experience needed. Samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. E-13, Indianapolis, Indiana.

SPECIAL work for mothers needing money—show complete style line; canvassing or experience unnecessary; liberal commissions; earn dresses without cost; give dress size. HARFORD FROCKS, Dept. C-80, Cincinnati, Ohio

Local Classified Advertising

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

Arton Court 24 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2. Comfortable House, south aspect; good cooking, running hot and cold water; 1st-class staff; fr. 2 gns.; partial. Padd. 1706.

At Simla Court 14 Dawson Place London, W. 2 Bayswater 2722
Large arm chairs. Central heating. Hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms. From 2½ gns. a week.

AT DUDLEY COURT, 13 Inverness Terrace, London, W. 2 (convenient Christian Science churches), comfortably furnished bed sitting rooms; running hot and cold water, gas fires; bed, bath, breakfast 6/6, from 27/6 weekly.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Sandringham Private Hotel, facing sea; good bathing; excellent cuisine; moderate terms; near golf, shops, amusements, yet quiet.

BOSCASTLE, CORNWALL—Wellstown Manor, beautiful guest house (1590) in heart of King Arthur's Country; every modern convenience, home comforts; terms moderate.

BOURNEMOUTH YENTON
GERVIS RD. EAST
This newly appointed establishment has already a name for all that stands for comfort. Charming situation on East Cliff facing south. 3 mins. sea and 5 mins. Christian Science church. Under personal supervision of proprietress Mrs. P. H. BENN. Tel. 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH. Ivydene, 14 Drummond Rd., near Boscombe Chine, sea and church; board residence; homely atmosphere; terms from 40/-.

BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF. HOTEL CAVENDISH — Redecorated and refurnished under new owners; hot and cold water, gas fires in bedrooms, central heating; 3 minutes sea, 4 minutes Christian Science church; winter terms: fr. 2½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH, THE SUNCLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
East Cliff, uninterrupted sea views whole bay; near church, Cliff lift, pier, amusements; recently refurnished and decorated; lift all floors; sunshine day and night in sun lounge free, hot sea water baths, hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms, lock-up and open garage in grounds, private, self-contained suites, or board residence; separate tables, excellent cooking and food; terms moderate suites by arrangement. Tel 930. Grams Suncliff Bournemouth

BOURNEMOUTH
Derby Rd. **WIMBLEDON HALL**
4 mins.: Christian Science church; ideal situation Nr. East Cliff; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; fine range public rooms; well recommended; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns S. M. HORSPOOL.

BOURNEMOUTH SOUTH MOUNT, Priory Rd.—Private hotel, 3 minutes pier, gardens, pavilion; bedrooms hot and cold water; garage; from 3 gns; private suites available winter and spring; reduced winter terms. Tel. 840.

BOURNEMOUTH — MANOR ROAD, EAST CLIFF—GLENCAIRN MANOR—One min. sea tram and Christian Science church; every modern convenience, garage, from 3 gns.

Nr. BOURNEMOUTH. Burnbrae Guest House—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; tennis; beach hut MR and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset, Station Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON, Clarige, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea. Board residence from 2½ gns., h&c and cold water in bedrooms; near church CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364811.

BOURNEMOUTH. GERVIS ROAD. EAST CLIFF
EARL'S COURT HOTEL
Accommodation 60; 1 min. sea front; private tennis, putting greens, 3 acres beautiful gardens and own private pine wood; inclusive weekly terms 3½ gns.; illustrated brochure from Director.

DEVONSHIRE. PAIGNTON (near Torquay)—Board residence; 1 minute sea; good cuisine; terms moderate. MISSES ANDREWS, Homecroft, Colin Road. Tel. 82101.

DORSET, SUN RAY HOTEL, OSMINGTON WEYMOUTH—Small hotel, newly opened in picturesque spot, 1 mile from sea; delightful walks; perfect cuisine, running water; ideal for rest and study; inclusive terms 4 gns. per week other terms by arrangement. Tel Preston Dorset 48

EASTBOURNE, 33, Jevington Gardens—guest house, close sea, theatres, etc.; tennis free. MRS. M. E. FROST. Tel. 1046.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom
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Everything for Comfort Service of the latest. Cuisine of the best.
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Quite near Christian Science church.
Quiet assured Day and Night.
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Excellent cuisine and service
Beautifully furnished
All bedrooms hot and cold water, G. P. O. 'phone. Terms from 3½ gns. Bed, breakfast, bath 8/6. Private suites with bath if desired. All-night service. Ample garage accommodation.

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Phone Flaxman 6830
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A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tubes to all parts. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Ample bathrooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week. 12/- daily. 7/6 bed, breakfast and bath. NO EXTRAS. Good English food, well cooked, liberally served. Tariff Resident Proprietor.

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Charmingly furnished public rooms; hot and cold water, gas fires central heating, electric lift; thoughtfully varied food and exceptionally willing service; night porter; 3-6 gns. weekly. Phone Pad. 8063.

ENGLAND (Continued)

LONDON, Abbotsford Hotel, Russell Square, W. C. 1. Phone Museum 9403 and 4—Comfort convenience, quiet; bed, breakfast, bath attendance from 8/6

LONDON, 22 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5—Board residence from 2 gns; room, breakfast 30/-; constant hot water, excellent cuisine.

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HOTEL QUEBEC
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TORQUAY, VERNON COURT HOTEL—South aspect. Directly overlooking sea and sands; hot and cold water in bedrooms; central heating; lift; garage; from 2½ gns. 'Phone 2676.

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ISLE OF MAN

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Lake of Como. Large garden on the lake. Bathing season until the end of September.

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PORTOFINO, MARE—Splendid hotel, marvelous situation on the Italian Riviera; homelike, moderate prices. Prop. Valentini family

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BLACKPOOL, Sunnyside, Derby Rd., North Promenade—Excellent cuisine, separate tables, electric light throughout, hot and cold running water all rooms; moderate terms. Tel 3497

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Cricket
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Good Quality Prompt Delivery
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Daily Features

With the Inventors

Revolving Sewing Cabinet

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE modern housewife may have machines of every sort to shorten her hours of work in the home, but she still must snatch a spare afternoon here and there for mending. This sewing cabinet (U. S. Pat. No. 1970655) has all sorts of new features to make it more convenient and attractive. For instance, it has a double lid, one serving as a prop for the other when they are raised; and the whole little stand revolves obligingly.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

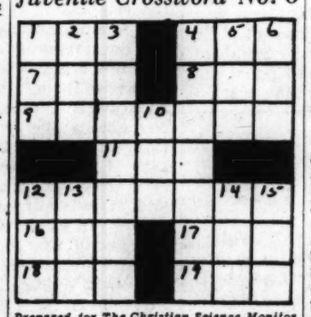
Caphtor

THE prophet Amos records that it was from Caphtor that the Philistine tribes originally came (Amos 9:7), while it is noted in Deut. 2:23 that "the Caphtorims, which came forth out of Caphtor," destroyed the original inhabitants of "Azzah" (i. e. "Gaza," later one of the chief Philistine cities) and "dwelt in their stead."

There is, however, some doubt as to the exact location of the district described as Caphtor. Some suppose it to have lain near the Delta of the Nile, but it is now generally taken as being another name for the island known to us as Crete (or Candia).

It would seem that even if Caphtor and Crete are to be identified, the Philistines moved first to Egypt, for they are known to have migrated northeastward along the coast toward the territory to which they gave the name Philistia. It may be added that in calling down vengeance on the Philistines, Jeremiah characterizes them as "the remnant of the country of Caphtor" (Jer. 47:4).

Juvenile Crossword No. 6



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Owns.
4—Insect.
7—Hotel.
8—Rowing implement.
9—Height.
11—Hastened.
12—Displays.
16—Pale.
17—Age.
18—European country (abbr.).
19—Free from moisture.

Down

1—Belonging to him.
2—Another insect.
3—Catching with a snare.
4—Caused to bound or rebound.
5—Organ of hearing.
6—Before.
10—Yellowish brown.
12—Female sheep.
13—Large covered wagon.
14—Make a mistake.
15—Speak.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: During a record dive of more than half a mile, Dr. Beebe sighted "the largest fish yet observed." And the fish sighted the deepest bathyspherician yet observed.

Atchison Globe: Every town has a lady who walks into a store, turns up her nose at the clerks, goes to the proprietor and buys a dime's worth of shoestrings.

Detroit Free Press: Another nice thing about having neighbors is that you always know where to find your tools

Los Angeles Times: Anyway, when that grass finally grows in the city streets, it will come in handy to reseed the farms.

Old Faithful

Many of the Geysers in Yellowstone National Park Perform on an Irregular Schedule, but Old Faithful Is the Timekeeper of the Park. This Magnificent Water Volcano Erupts Every 60-90 Minutes, Spouting Its Boiling Water to a Height of 125 Feet, and Continuing Its Eruption for About Four Minutes. Frank S. Wilton of Huntington Park, Calif., Sent in the Picture for the Monitor Camera Club.

The Children's Corner

Patsy Ann — Official Greeter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A True Story

PATSY ANN is an English terrier, with a long line of distinguished ancestry, her father and grandfather having received highest honors in National Dog Show exhibits.

But Patsy Ann refused to be cradled in luxury, and like her sisters, who insist on earning their living, she abandoned the warm basement and soft bed provided for her by a devoted clergyman's family and sought the docks of Juneau, Alaska, for her livelihood. Here on the docks she always "superintended the ships," as the boys on the wharf expressed it, as they docked and unloaded their passengers and freight.

And Patsy Ann's faithfulness—the way she went to her sentinel post, no matter how cold and windy the day or dark and stormy the night, to watch the landing of a ship or its departure for ports far away, along with amiable traits of character and almost human intelligence—won for her many, many friends. And these friends ranged from the longshoremen and night watchmen, who saw to it that Patsy Ann had her necessary bone and a warm bed in one of the garages down town, to well-known townsfolk.

However, a sad day came for Patsy Ann. She did not have a license, consequently she fell into the hands of the dog catcher. Alas for Patsy Ann!

But immediately her friends came to her rescue. When the town paper came out with a story describing Patsy Ann's possible fate, friends began to rally to her aid. Dollars, quarters and dimes jingled along lunch counters. Offers of assistance came pouring into the paper's office. "Patsy Ann must not suffer because of ingratitude," everyone said.

And just as Patsy Ann's friends were counting the dollars, quarters and dimes with the idea of buying a collar and license for her, who should appear but the town magistrate with instructions from the town council and mayor to grant Patsy Ann a license.

With such good fortune as this, her friends insisted, Patsy Ann must have the best collar in town.

Accordingly, Patsy Ann was duly prepared for the "best collar in town." She was bathed and combed until her white coat glistened. It was to be presented with due ceremony, just as a queen might be presented with a crown, and Patsy must present a favorable appearance.

And the event came one evening just after two big liners docked at the wharf. Perched upon a large merchandise box, in the presence of the mayor, town council, magistrate, friends and visitors, Patsy Ann was presented with her collar—a large, studded band containing her license number and the inscription "Patsy Ann—Official Greeter."

However, Patsy Ann was not at all disturbed or puffed up by her public acclaim. The moment her new collar was snapped into place by the dog catcher, who acted as master of ceremonies, she hopped gracefully down from her high pedestal and took her accustomed place on the dock with her forepaws on the guard rail and nose high in the air, as though fully conscious of the honor bestowed upon her, but equally aware of its responsibility. No more need Patsy Ann fear the dog catcher's interference!

What They Say

A Business

"Christianity must be a vocation and not a half-hearted routine."—*Archdeacon Francis H. D. Smythe.*

Liberals vs. Reactionaries

"Liberals are those who stand fast by the individual's liberties; those who propose greater power for the state are reactionaries."—*Mark Sullivan.*

Favorable Omen

"It is fortunate for us that the younger generation has gone pacifist."—*Dean Christian Gauss, Princeton University.*

Quotation for Today

THERE is no dust so blinding as gold dust. Privilege and possession can cause opaqueness of vision.
—D. L. RITCHIE

Daily Anecdote

Flowers or Weeds

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE poet Coleridge was once entertaining a guest who maintained that children should not be prejudiced in the matter of religious belief. "By giving my children religious education," insisted the guest, "it will be colored with my own personal belief in the matter. I do not want to hamper them thus. I want them to come to maturity with no preconceived or biased notion on the subject. Then they can choose for themselves."

The poet did not answer the attack on Christian education but turned the conversation into other channels, inviting his guest to come out and look at his garden. He led him to a plot entirely covered with weeds.

"Your garden?" exclaimed the guest. "This is no garden. It's a weed patch!"

"Oh, that's because it has not yet come to the age of discretion. The weeds have taken the opportunity to grow and I have thought it unfair to prejudice the soil in favor of roses and strawberries," replied the poet quietly.

Today's Limerick

A dachshund of ancient Cologne
Met a horse who was dining alogne.
When the horse gave a neigh
Which meant, "Please have some heigh!"
Doggie barked, "I'd prefer a good bogne."

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?—XXX

(This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames)

LUKE was popular, but as the most ingenious word-twisting could not devise many variations of it, the only well-known surnames it has left are *Lucas, Luck,* and the diminutives *Luckett, Lucock, Luckes, Luckin,* and *Lucks.*

Mark has bequeathed us the surnames *Mark, Marks, March, Marcus, Marcock, Marson,* and *Markin.* But the first and third of these are also sometimes local names. *March* is also a place name and denotes two villages, one English and the other French.

The name *Simon* or *Simeon* was borne by many of the characters that flit across the stage in the moving pageant of Biblical story, and it is natural that a name so often recalled should make a deep and lasting impression on the popular mind. So we find the names *Sim, Simkin,* and even *Simonet,* recurring in ancient rolls. Today it takes more various forms and appears as *Simms, Sims, Simpkin, Simpson, Simmons, Simonds,* and *Symonds.*

That ascetic of the fourth century, *St. Anthony,* has left us a reminder of his virtues in *Tonson, Townson,* and *Tonkins.* Monks of the monasteries dedicated to this worthy were permitted to leave their pigs feeding in the streets, and the pigs were known as *Tantony* pigs.

In Lighter Vein

Briefer

A well-known singer was asked to a party. To his annoyance he was not asked to sing, and when the party was about to break up, very late, he said to the host, "Would you like me to sing Tosti's 'Goodbye' before I go?"

"No," replied the host, "don't bother to sing it, old chap. Just say it."—*Tit-Bits.*

Case Dismissed

A man was being tried in court for a minor offense.

"Have you anyone here who will vouch for your good character?" asked the Judge.

"Yes," answered the man, "that traffic cop over there."

"Why," exclaimed the policeman, "I don't even know him."

"Didn't I tell you I was all right?" continued the prisoner. "I've driven a car in this town for ten years, and that traffic cop doesn't even know me."

Some Fog

At one time during a season of heavy fog, a London daily paper offered a prize for the best fog story. The story given here won the prize.

A merchant received a telephone message one morning from one of his clerks. "Hello, Mr. Smith!" said the clerk over the wire. "I cannot come down to the shop this morning on account of the fog. I have not yet arrived home yesterday."—*Nantucket Inquirer and Mirror.*

Ashington Collieries Magazine

Boy (to artist who is expecting a countryman to sit for him): "Be you the gent what grandfather promised a sitting to?"

Artist: "Yes."

Boy: "Well, 'ere it is and it'll be 30 cents."

A Clue for Solomon

Doris and Dorothy were twins, and their Uncle George had some trouble telling them apart.

"Let me see," he said, "I promised Dorothy an ice-cream cone. Now which is Dorothy?"

"Don't you think you had better buy two?" spoke up one twin. "Then you'll be sure not to make any mistake."

Insoluble Container

A farmer visited his son's college. Watching students in a chemistry class, he was told they were looking for a universal solvent.

"What's that?" asked the farmer.

"A liquid that will dissolve anything."

"That's a great idea," agreed the farmer. "When you find it, what are you going to keep it in?"—*Good Hardware.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Another Rescue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newhaven, Scot.

IT IS about two miles from Granton Harbour to the fishing village of Newhaven on the Firth of Forth, near Edinburgh, and a man who swam the distance two days in succession found himself in difficulties when about to finish on the second day.

A boy, bathing near by, went at once to the man's assistance with a life belt; but, owing to the current, this was carried away.

A young woman, the wife of a fireman on a local trawling vessel, was walking along the sea front carrying her baby and talking with her mother. Becoming aware of someone struggling in the sea, she handed her baby to its grandmother, and, running to the water's edge, divested herself of some heavy clothing, then swam out and supported the man till a small boat came to their assistance. The bather was taken into a near-by house, while the plucky rescuer slipped into her mother's house to dry her clothes.

This is the sixth time Mrs. Jean Shields has bravely rescued people from the sea here; but when spoken to about it, she deprecated any fuss being made over what she had done. She said, "People frequently get into trouble in the sea around this place, and the neighbors just say, 'There's Jean pulling somebody out of the water.'"

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Dancing Lessons

IN A small town where opportunities for taking tap dancing lessons are limited, a high school student conceived the idea of starting a class and teaching the steps she had learned when she took lessons in another town.

Upon talking to the mothers of the children she found that there were some who would be glad to have their children take up the pleasant and active art of tap dancing; and since she offered her services at a very low price, she now has a small class started, thus bringing in a little pin money for herself and a friend, who plays the piano for her.

Clara S. McD.

Potato Chips

ONE home cook always makes her own potato chips, using potatoes with the skin on. She washes the potatoes, scrubbing them clean, and then slices them thin. This leaves the mineral value near the skin in the cooked product and gives to the chips a fine flavor. She finds that children like her potato chips almost as well as they like candy; and she has no trouble in disposing of all she turns out.

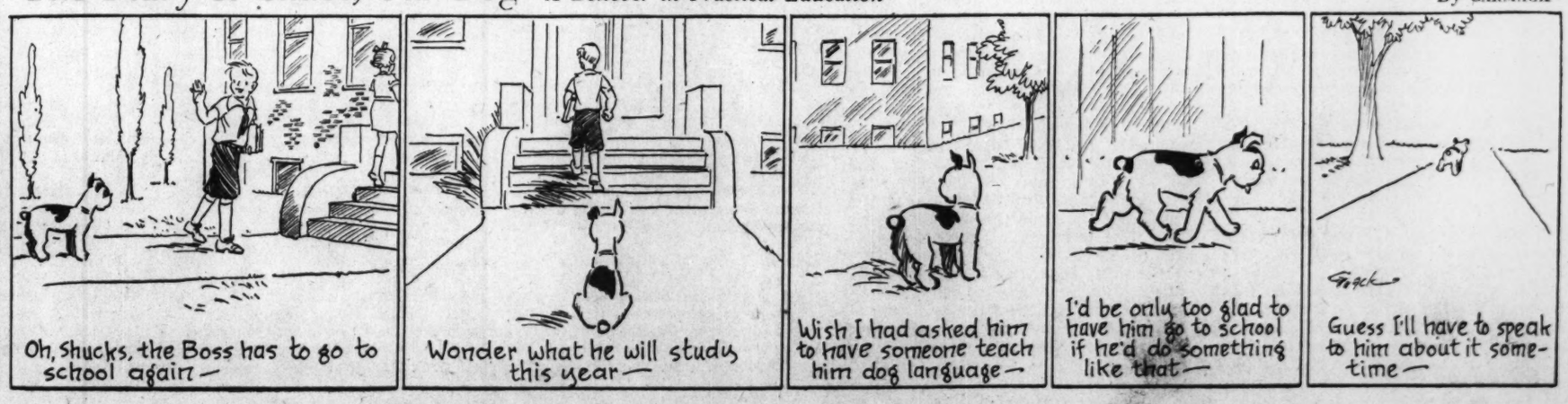
Joan L. L.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Believer in Practical Education*

By CARMACK


Oh, shucks, the Boss has to go to school again—
Wonder what he will study this year—
Wish I had asked him to have someone teach him dog language—
I'd be only too glad to have him go to school if he'd do something like that—
Guess I'll have to speak to him about it sometime—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Maine Votes

"AS GOES MAINE—." But how has Maine gone? Technically, and with returns still incomplete, the Democrats appear to have won two of the five major contests in yesterday's election, and the Republicans two, with one still undecided. Actually, this apparent even division is really a Democratic victory.

Certainly, in so far as the Maine election is looked upon as a barometer of public sentiment, the result will be distinctly encouraging to the Democrats. The increase in Governor Brann's majority over two years ago, the unprecedented threat to Senator Hale, the reëlection of Congressman Moran, and the probable defeat of Congressman Beedy, afford plenty of ground for Democratic cheers. For while Maine is a notoriously inaccurate barometer—despite the belief that the nation follows its lead—its inaccuracy arises chiefly from its being normally so strongly Republican.

Often a Republican victory in the Pine Tree State has been followed by Democratic gains elsewhere in the nation. In 1930 Maine elected a solid Republican Congressional delegation, while in the country as a whole the Democrats were winning control of both Houses of Congress. The mid-term elections of 1926 and 1922 displayed somewhat similar results. The records show that in normal Republican years that party's candidates in Maine average at least 65 per cent of the vote, so that it is the size of the Republican majorities, more than Republican victories, which is most significant.

A large Republican majority this year would have clearly indicated a revolt against the New Deal. But with Democrats making actual gains, Republican prognosticators can find small encouragement in the returns. Governor Brann's victory may be more of a personal triumph than an indorsement of the New Deal. On the other hand, former Governor Brewster's election in the Third Congressional District over the Democratic incumbent is also a personal victory rather than a rejection of the New Deal, for Mr. Brewster is himself a progressive.

In fact the fairest interpretation of the Maine result is that a large proportion of the American people are still demanding experimentation; still seeking something better in government.

Washington and Geneva

IT WOULD be presumptuous to interpret the steps toward collaboration with the League of Nations recently taken by the United States as indicating early American membership in the League. The enthusiastic comments heard in Geneva as the statesmen gather for the annual meeting of the Assembly, are perhaps not well advised. Unless and until public opinion is ready for the policy of entering the League, no good purpose is served by straining the facts.

In the meantime, the clearest possible distinction should be drawn between collaboration and participation. Participation is a political question on which there are various views. But collaboration has become an international necessity on which it is difficult to take any other than an affirmative attitude. There are many problems in the world today whose solution calls for American assistance, and the United States in its own interest cannot decline these responsibilities. Yet some of these problems have a double character. In one aspect they may deeply concern the United States. In another aspect they may be held to lie outside its sphere.

The most important of these is disarmament. There is indeed much that is promising in the American initiative which demands the control of the private manufacture and traffic in war weapons. It offers a fresh line of approach, and the European reactions to the memorandum of Mr. Norman H. Davis are undoubtedly encouraging. In connection with this thought are the measures taken by Mr. Roosevelt for an embargo on the munitions which are keeping alive the futile conflict in the Chaco. Only through the League of Nations would it be possible to render effective a resolution which applies to the American continent.

In Geneva's social and economic endeavors Americans have been increasingly conspicuous. Unofficially, and also officially, citizens of the United States have played a leading part in endeavoring to straighten out difficult situations which greatly influence the social and economic state of every nation.

Especially is the presence of United States representatives welcomed in the International Labor Organization. In the troubled state of world affairs it has become impossible for any country, however relatively self-contained it may consider itself to be, to ignore the general conditions and to set aside the experiences of other countries. There must be a pooling of ideas. There must be concerted action. There is no room for prejudices, whether of the United States toward Europe or of Europe toward the United States.

These are notable examples of the reconciliation of the United States to the international activities which have their center in Geneva. Many people would like to see the United States go further. And it may eventually be seen that membership in the League would not of itself entangle the United States in the diplomacy of Europe, though it might furnish a corrective to the intrigues of certain nations.

Meanwhile, without attempting to read into the collaboration of the United States with the League on Far Eastern questions, on labor questions, on traffic in war weapons, on the opium peril, on the limitation of armaments, more than this collaboration clearly implies, there is indeed ground for rejoicing in Washington's recognition of the importance of Geneva.

Treasury Financing

MORE than usual interest is attached to the details of how Washington is raising the money which finances the New Deal, details such as have just been disclosed in the Treasury's $1,774,000,000 refunding offer. So far, the money, with such exceptions as the processing taxes, has come from investors. The Treasury has periodically exchanged its bonds or notes, and, except for one issue of Home Owners Loan Corporation bonds, has always had a plenitude of buyers.

This reliance upon loan money is a reassurance against currency inflation. It is the orthodox method of government financing. But the question has long been asked: How long will Secretary Morgenthau pursue these methods? An inflation scare periodically sweeps through the investment markets. It is expressed in a wave of bond selling. Naturally, if people are selling old bonds, they will not buy new bonds, unless tempted into buying them with high interest rates.

The result would be disastrous either way. If investors refused to lend money to the Government, then the Government might turn to the printing press. For, with private credit at a discount, the system is being propped up on government money. Or, if investors consented to lend their money to the Government only at increasingly high interest rates, the taxpayer would be the loser.

Hence the Treasury is profoundly perturbed when the bond market is subject to such fits of uneasiness. It countered the last experience by announcing its September financing plans a week ahead of time. These showed that the Treasury was still relying on investors, not the printing press. Now comes the details of that refinancing. In order to make sure of a satisfactory response from investors, the new issues carry interest rates which are a shade above market prices for comparable issues. That means that an investor could buy the new issue more cheaply than the old. He would normally, therefore, be attracted to the new offering. Thus the Treasury makes certain of marketing its obligations.

Undoing Recognition

ALL the roseate hopes of a stream of American goods flowing to Soviet Russia as the aftermath of recognition have seemingly gone aglimmering. It is difficult to understand the reason. A composition on debts, which Mr. Roosevelt demanded parallel with a trade agreement, did not present insuperable obstacles. What seems to have mired the negotiations is apparently a fear that the electorate may not like such shaking hands with radicalism! This, at any rate, is what the correspondents say.

The explanation hardly seems credible. It sounds too much like a man who, having shaken hands, seeks to withdraw the gesture. When the President decided to recognize Russia, one reason given for the act was the desire to contribute to world pacification. His aim is not served by seeming to welcome a break for domestic political purposes.

Pulling back from Russia now would be even more shortsighted in an economic sense. American business activity has been on the decline since spring. Steel output is back to depression lows. So is the production of cotton goods. The country is anxiously watching the economic skies for some sign of an autumn pickup. Where is there more potential demand for surplus commodities than in Russia?

Modern Russia requires cotton. America has a surplus which has become a chronic political problem as well as an economic handicap. Russia could place a big order in Washington tomorrow if the United States would come to terms on the debts. In the last six months the Roosevelt Administration has been seriously perturbed by the shrinking of domestic demand for capital goods. These are just the products that the U. S. S. R. needs—rolling mill machinery, freight cars, steel rails, etc. True, Moscow requires credits; but it requires no better terms than it gets from European industrial nations, who are now embracing every opportunity to get Russian orders. True, the United States needs to provide for repayment; but has a better opportunity now under the reciprocal tariff law to make agreements which will facilitate payment in goods.

In other countries there are no such qualms about the repercussion on the electorate of selling to Russia. The electorates in those countries welcome the trade. They are putting the reëmployment of their idle before political prejudices. But, even apart from that, the feeling against a political shaking hands with Russia has so far evaporated that on the very day that the talks in Washington collapsed the nations at Geneva were preparing to welcome the U. S. S. R. into the League.

Asiatic Honeymoon

Book of the Day

THE choice of Chinese Turkestan for a honeymoon sounds glamorously adventurous, but few brides would plan to preface it with a sledge journey alone across the steppes of Central Asia in midwinter. (TURKESTAN REUNION, by Eleanor Holgate Lattimore. New York: John Day. $2.75.) Traveling from Peking, Mrs. Lattimore reached Semipalatinsk, the jumping-off place of a branch of the Trans-Siberian Railway, expecting to find her husband, Owen Lattimore, whose love of exploration had led him to come directly across Asia on a new caravan route.

Here American diplomacy—or the lack of it—enters. When Mme. Kollontai, the Soviet Ambassadress to Mexico, was refused permission to travel across the United States on the way to her new post, Russia retaliated by refusing to permit Americans to enter Soviet territory. As a result, Mr. Lattimore was marooned at Chuguchak, on the Chinese Turkestan border, unable to communicate with his wife, so there seemed nothing for her to do but to attempt the 400-mile trip across the frozen fastness of a Siberian winter, traveling by sledge with a Chinese courier.

After exciting days and nights spent in snow-buried Kazak mud huts, where horses, lambs, puppies, cats, men, women and children all find shelter from the cold, Chuguchak was at last reached, and then began the belated honeymoon over routes where the caravans of Marco Polo's day crossed and recrossed, through the fabled empire of Prester John, and of the conqueror, Genghis Khan, with its fascinating place names—Khotan, Karakash, Kulja, Karaul, Koksu and Karakoram.

Barbaric and civilized Urumchi, the capital of Chinese Turkestan, they found a delightful place, medieval and modern, all in one, with a wireless station but no newspapers, electric lights but no printing press, no railways and only one motorcar that would run; while Kashgar seemed a bit of British India, transplanted to Turkestan, with its civilized comforts, after weeks spent in roadside camps or in the felt *yurts* of the nomadic Kazak tribesmen. Adventures and hardships fill their days until their arrival at Leh, where Mrs. Lattimore was greeted as the first white woman to have crossed Asia from Peking.

Mrs. Lattimore has chosen to tell her sprightly tale of adventure in the form of letters to her family; in this way she has been able to include much intimate detail of her journey, and a certain freshness and spontaneity in its recital, that would not have been feasible in another literary form. Despite the squalor of the villages and mud huts, the charm of this least tourist ridden of lands is apparent in every chapter of the book, especially to those—like this reviewer—to whom the mere words "Chinese Turkestan" are filled with magic.

MURIEL HEADLEY SCOTT

The Maine Catch

County Fair Time

THE hay crop is in the great red barn; fragrant clover, timothy and red top heaped to the ridgepole. The clean, stimulating odor of the carefully dried hay is perceptible for a long distance. Father used to say, "Cut it early and dry it quickly if you want good cattle." He was famous for his sleek, gentle Jerseys.

Then too, a diminuendo in the five o'clock, morning chorus is noticeable. The birds know the season. Ah, yes, it is County Fair Time.

In this Aladdin age when miracles are accepted as commonplaces, it seems hardly possible that boys and girls, and grownups, get as much joy, thrill, and satisfaction from modern entertainment as we used to get thirty years ago from the County Fair.

The Fair was one of the great social events of the year. Families planned for it long in advance. The men brought their finest cattle, horses, farm crops and fruits; the women canned luscious preserves, jams, jellies, pickles, fruits. They made superb cakes, cookies, tarts and pies from recipes generations old. All year long they worked on some exquisite quilt, scarf or runner to enter against the best work of women all over the county.

Besides our hoarded pennies and nickels, Father always permitted my sister and me to exhibit Jersey calves. Each of us had to choose and prepare our heifers for the ring. It seems as though from the time we were babies, Father began to teach us the good points about the Jerseys. Of course, in the first years, he selected the calves for us; he taught us to brush them and shine their horns and hoofs. We fed them tender young carrots, and gave them buckets of skim milk. In the evening we led them and taught them to stand without a halter.

* * *

From a kaleidoscope of experiences there's still a grand thrill in remembering the summer when a tow-headed boy of twelve had a Jersey yearling that moved through successive classes until it came time to judge all breeds, all ages, for the grand championship. The State Club was holding its meet at our County Fair that year, so there had been much competition.

Some twenty or thirty animals were in the ring before the packed grandstand. The solemn, calculating judge moved up and down. One by one we were asked to lead our animals around the circle and then pose them in the center of the ring. As I started around the ring, the only boy among the contestants, the crowd clapped and yelled. Then with boy bravado, I slipped the halter from Buttercup; around the ring we walked as slowly and majestically as a boy and yearling Jersey can walk! We circled to the center, facing the judge and the grandstand. I stepped to one side, and Buttercup stood quietly, head up, legs braced just enough for a good pose.

Father smiled his encouragement. His pet cow had been eliminated, but the family was represented. I still recall the judge's look of serious concentration as he began going over the little Jersey. Then he told me to go to the next-to-the-top place in line. About an hour later there were four of us left; half an hour, and Buttercup was the Grand Champion of the County Fair!

That afternoon $115 was paid to me, representing several prizes that Buttercup had taken. As we walked from the office, Father said: "Son, this is yours, but if I were you I wouldn't spend it on trifles. Put it in the bank and we'll see that it starts you to college. I never had an education, but you're going to."

* * *

The cattle and quilts and preserves always were sent to the fair a day ahead. Father stayed at the grounds and the hired man came home with a neighbor. The next morning we were up at four o'clock. Then what a hustling, happy two hours! Chores were done; breakfast was eaten. Luncheon was put up in two large baskets, enough for twenty people! "Always take enough," Grandmother said. "Folks get hungry at a fair."

The day at the fair grounds went all too quickly. In the morning, Father, Eben and we children were busy with the Jerseys. Grandmother and Mother were in the Exhibition Hall watching the judges place the blue, red, yellow and white ribbons. By noon the judging was over, and with groups of friends we ate our picnic lunch under the trees.

In the afternoon, there were horse racing and a ball game, tugs of war, and climbing the greased pole. We children went from merry-go-round to lemonade and ice cream as the pennies and nickels disappeared. The older people chatted and visited and discussed those homely, genuine things that farm people do discuss.

Six o'clock and Eben brought the Morgans, after helping Father get started. Twilight had come by the time we reached home. How good and safe the white farmhouse seemed as we drove into the yard. We could hear Shep barking in the woodshed. Fair time had come and gone for another year.

HAYDN S. PEARSON

North . . South . . East . . West

A Regulatory Measure Explained

By Frank L. Perrin

ESPECIALLY among officials and publicity directors of the corporations, monopolistic or otherwise, which render service to the public, there are those who are quick to come to the defense of their organizations against any criticism of their policies or practices. Quite naturally it may be assumed that self-interest prompts this spontaneous reaction to any unfavorable analysis by the courts or the press, of either policies or practices. Our own children and our own dogs are, in our estimation, always blameless, no matter what contrary testimony may be offered.

In a recent issue there was discussed in this space the action of majority members of the New York State Public Service Commission in permitting a number of public utility companies to contribute from their funds, obtained from earnings, to local charity organizations and community chests. This permission was sought, it was pointed out, because the State Legislature, at a recent session, had passed an act forbidding such donations except in cases where, in the opinion of the commission, such use of funds belonging to stockholders appeared to be justified.

In discussing the wisdom of such authorized supervision of corporate funds accumulated from earnings and paid in by patrons of a public utility, the more common practice, permitted in states where no such supervision is provided or authorized, was deplored. To this observation an altogether friendly, but none the less insistent, critic writes in the capacity of president of a public service company in West Virginia, taking exceptions.

* * *

If I correctly analyze the argument he offers, it is to the effect that the funds which represent the earnings of these utilities are under the absolute control of the officials of the companies, and that they can be put to whatever use the governing board sees fit. He makes a strong and convincing defense of the capabilities and integrity of the members of such boards generally. This defense, it may be said, is entirely unnecessary and beside the mark. The question as to the ethical right of such officials to thus appropriate funds which, under any fair interpretation of the law, are the property of stockholders, is the real matter in issue. The friendly critic observes that these contributions are made from funds which otherwise would be distributed in the form of dividends to holders of common stock—the real owners of the property, "and they know and approve of these contributions."

This admission, it would seem, assuming it to be supported by the facts, justifies rather than refutes the argument advanced in the article to which the critic refers. And for this reason: The earnings of public utilities represent actually the amounts collected from rate-payers or patrons of the particular utility. Every official of a public utility corporation is, in fact, a quasi-public trustee. He is, singly or as one of a governing board, the administrator of a public fund, bound, at least inferentially, to return to his patrons in the form of reduced rates for service rendered, any sums in excess of production and distribution costs, plus interest, dividends, and amortization.

* * *

That, I take it, is the position of every person standing as an executor of such a trust. He cannot reasonably seek refuge behind the claim that the holders of common stock approve what may be shown to be a questionable use of company funds if it can be made to appear that the dividends of stockholders are, or may be, materially increased by such use. It is the rate-payer, in the last analysis, whose interests should be safeguarded.

As was previously pointed out, the commendable support of public charities and community chests may, when funds come from such sources as these under consideration, quiet, at least for the time being, an entirely unreasonable demand for rate reductions. Perhaps it may be assumed that stockholders, presumably in a minority when compared to the total number of rate-payers, would not offer serious objections to such contributions.

It is quite probable that the New York State lawmakers, in attempting to place this safeguard upon what is, at least ethically, a quasi-public fund, had for their purpose the protection of the welfare of consumers rather than the dividend rights of stockholders. They did not, by their action, affirmatively impugn the honesty or integrity of purpose of public service officials, either individually or collectively.

The Wide Horizon

Spain Evolves

By R. A. Calvert

MADRID

THINKING of Spain, one vizualizes a country where life is easy, where everything can be done tomorrow, where emotions sometimes flare up quickly, but as quickly die down again.

There is a reverse to the picture, however. A spectacle which the casual traveler does not see is to be found beneath the surface of color and lazy glamour. It is the spectacle of a people slowly but conscientiously struggling to find its feet in this modern age.

Many of the latest mechanical and scientific developments find their application in Spain in all walks of life. There are buildings in Madrid the envy of Europe. A telephone system which is one of the finest in the world links up practically every city and *pueblo*. Modern machinery works the factories in the productive industrial areas around Barcelona and Bilbao.

Almost within sight of the skyscraper headquarters of the telephone company in Madrid, on the other hand, are to be found villages so cut off from the rest of the world that their inhabitants have never seen even a cart. Instances like this could be multiplied, for modernity is only a veneer in Spain. How could it be otherwise when nearly 50 per cent of the population is still illiterate?

* * *

When Spain declared itself a Republic on April 14, 1931, not only the workers but moderate middle-class Spaniards, remembering past dictatorial excesses, thought mistakenly that all the country's problems were solved. Today, left wing Republicans and Socialists, like Monarchists, are openly avowed enemies of the same Republic, which, they find, has solved very few of their problems.

Spanish history and the Spanish character show that these problems, solved years ago by other countries, are not of immediate solution in Spain by by any régime. The priestly camarillas which ruled Spain for centuries left her people in the most abysmal ignorance. Thus it is that today every Juan has a vote, but not one in a thousand knows how to use it intelligently.

Individualism and ignorance hamper the work of the best-intentioned governments—have in fact rendered the Spaniards ungovernable in the ordinary sense of the term. As an individualist, the Spaniard produces many grandiose plans based on idealist conceptions, but a Southern temperament and the *mañana* habit prevent most of them from reaching the stage of achievement.

It was not by accident, therefore, that the men who heralded in the Republic so magnificently began to break away and split into small groups a year ago. At the November, 1933, elections, all the parties of the Right united under one banner, anti-Marxism. Immediately after the elections, they split into at least five groups, making a majority government with the new Cortes impossible.

Similarly six months have gone by since the remnants of the left wing Republican parties first began to consider a re-fusion to make one national Republican party. This fusion is getting definitely nearer but is far from being a reality yet. Personal interests have no doubt held it up, centered round the former Premier Manuel Azaña.

* * *

Meanwhile, urgent problems such as unemployment, the decreasing fruit export trade, the agricultural situation in Andalusia, the industrial situation in the north, have received little or no attention during the last nine months from a Cortes obsessed by political problems of relatively minor importance.

The shelving of these problems, however, need not excite so much comment in Spain as they would in a modern state. Spaniards are accustomed to waiting, and credit must be given to the Republic for what is perhaps more important than all of them, progress in education. The Spanish working classes of tomorrow will be far ahead of their fathers, the Spaniards of today, culturally and spiritually. The generation after tomorrow will have brought Spain up to the level of modern civilized states, for the schooling in up-to-date buildings by well-trained teachers which Spanish boys and girls get now, thanks to Señor Fernando de los Rios, a former Minister of Public Instruction, was undreamed of in their fathers' youth.

Spain's educational revolution has taken deep root even if her political revolution has not. Both parties realize that it has come to stay, as a remedy for Spain's most crying need. By it she will in the end find her feet.

Until this educational revolution is complete, the passing political aspect will be of reduced importance. It is of such little importance now, that every Spaniard one meets is on the *qui vive* for some change in it, though what change he cannot prophesy. War Minister Diego Hidalgo has provided food for speculation by his plan just announced to mobilize a considerable part of the army reserve. Is a revolution brewing? asks Juan Español, and goes back to his farm and to his orchard. Politics in Spain today are superficially active but stationary. The trend is to be seen in the educational world.

[What is happening today in the Far East? J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor of the Monitor, on his way to Japan, writes on this topic in tomorrow's Wide Horizon.]